

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear. Then the full grain in the ear."®

The Monitor's view

A choice for Britain

On Thursday Britons confront the question of their continued membership in the European Common Market. The referendum June 5 will, hopefully, settle once and for all whether Britain will stay in tune with the broad vision of the European Economic Community (EEC), or bow out and go it alone as an island nation.

There are heartfelt differences of opinion about the issue. The antemarketers fear most the eventual loss of British sovereignty, arguing that the British Parliament and government have to give precedence to the laws and regulations of the community. But the very fact of growing economic "interdependence" already means a certain loss of "independence." Is it better for Britain to help shape the rules of the evolving world economic order — or be subject to them without a voice?

Indeed, as we weigh the pros and cons of Common Market membership from the standpoint of Britain's potential role in Europe and its own economic health, we are hard put to it to find much rationale for withdrawal.

In economic terms, a limping Britain today urgently needs a spur to competition to help it break out of the pattern of stop-and-go economy. The benefits of membership have not yet realized because it takes more than two years to dismantle tariff barriers, and recession throughout Europe has stowed down capital investment. But the Common Market Nine are now one of the strongest economic powers in the world, creating a huge market of more than 250 million people for British goods. For a nation that depends for its survival on trade, the potential is self-evident.

Earlier fears that market membership would mean higher food prices in Britain have proved false. Because of the dramatic rise in world farm prices, some EEC prices have been appreciably lower.

There are even broader imperatives for market membership, however. Britain, which no longer has a strong military presence around the world, can play a more significant role in tandem with an emerging Europe than by remaining outside it. The record so far is encouraging.

Thus, London has been a moderating influence in the EEC, making it more outward-looking and less protectionist, notably toward the developing nations. Before British participation in the community had links primarily with the members' former colonies in Africa. Today, as a result of British influence, 46 countries have associate status in the market. A telling point is that even the Commonwealth nations want Britain to stay in.

On the political front, it is plain that it will be a long time before the heterogeneous nations of the community achieve that visionary goal of a "United States of Europe." Yet in a world shrinking in size and becoming more and more interdependent, and in the face of a

growing global communist challenge, the logic of the dream remains. It is worth recalling that the Soviet Union does not like the Common Market or the idea of European union and that some of the opposition to it in Britain comes from the Marxists.

In some respects the Nine already are working together effectively. They have, for instance, taken common positions on the European security conference which the Russians are vigorously promoting, and they are hammering out a common trade policy toward the Soviet bloc. Military integration, of course, is extensive and economic integration is growing.

As for the issue of sovereignty, concern that Britain might one day forfeit its independence unfounded. Matters of conflict are decided in the market's Council of Ministers, where not much is done without unanimous support. Instead of being overwhelmed by the Europeans, Britain has an opportunity to contribute its own great parliamentary traditions and democratic ways to the European scene. Its sense of justice and fair play can be leavening influences.

One more, and most important point: Some believe that membership somehow weakens the special bond that has long existed between Britain and the United States, which share a heritage of political democracy the world so sorely needs.

The question to be asked is: How can the two nations contribute most to the survival of Western democracy and world peace — a goal to which Britons and Americans aspire? The most important need is that the spiritual ideals and values which have guided the two peoples gather strength and become an even more powerful force for universal progress. It is this shared spiritual and moral ethos which will enlighten mankind.

But on a purely political level there is no visible alternative to the trend toward European unity. A strong united Europe, free from the kind of conflicts that have produced two world wars, and able to stand up economically and militarily to any challenge from the East, serves the interests of Britain and America. Such a Europe, in which Britain can play a vital role, hopefully will develop stronger links with its Atlantic ally.

In this connection Britain, precisely because of the special transatlantic relationship, can be helpful to the United States. It gives Washington a sympathetic voice in the market, helping allay the lack of confidence in the U.S. which many Europeans seem to feel.

On balance, Common Market membership does not automatically solve the crucial problems engulfing Britain. But, if compelled to keep looking outward, if forced to avoid insularity and to pull together with other nations toward common goals, Britain will surely find a larger purpose for itself abroad and a stimulus to unity and industriousness at home.

America's world commitments

The foreign policy vote against withdrawing 70,000 American troops from overseas was the right decision at the right time. It does not preclude reassessment of future reductions.

But the suitable moment for any reduction is somewhere down the road; beyond the world's shaky mood after the events in Indo-China. For Congress to support the administration in this reading of the situation is to signal all nations that the U.S. Government is unlikely in the will not to abdicate its military role in the aftermath of Vietnam.

Certainly there must be understanding of the position of the congressional sponsor of the proposed cuts, Ronald Dellums. He argued that, in view of the nation's limited resources, the Congress ought to begin reducing America's commitments abroad "to address mounting human problems at home." The President and Congress need to convey to the country that they are just as much concerned to meet these problems of their own people as they are to pursue national objectives overseas.

But the evolution of foreign policy at home requires security of the freedom to seek these democratically. To ensure this security, the House has ratified the administration's view that now is not the time to cut 70,000 troops from the Far East, where it had been suggested that most of the cuts could be made. Nor would it be the time to cut American troops in Europe, as is perennially proposed.

In Europe withdrawals would need to be part of East-West "mutual balanced force reductions." Eventually America's allies should be able to take over more of the burden. But many are more hard-pressed economically than the U.S. at the moment.

They can become more effective by improving the quality of their effort, not simply adding troops (which West Germany could not do anyway without violating treaties). Standardization of military equipment in NATO

With the government united on defense objectives ... but implementing them with a tough eye on recklessness or waste — the U.S. could make this postwar period a model of peaceful military realism.

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Readers write

Portugal and democracy

I am surprised that now even the Monitor is complaining about the developments in Portugal. During all the years of brutal dictatorship one has waited in vain for these complaints we are now hearing. A certain amount of moral support during the time of oppression would have helped those politicians today designated as moderate more than all the "sympathy" of the present day.

Strategy is of no avail if the people should always be taken into consideration first, are not taken into consideration, it is obvious that the Portuguese never reacted to the bad example and the rest of the Western democracies.

Individuals are not tactical changes in the disposal of alliances. To not pay military bases and the like are mere structures which are intended mainly for the purpose of fighting against other forces or even killing them at production. For the Western nations it is appropriate to put more emphasis on aid to impoverished people and to have a better standing of their developing thought.

For many years, Western Europe and the United States have apparently supported, without any scruples, a reactionary regime out of an alleged necessity of protecting strategic interests and targets. Why didn't anybody think to inquire after the will of the people at that time either? Why doesn't mankind learn anything from the same, or

similar, developments in other parts of the world?

It is the conclusion of those who have been with him on his week-long travels in Europe — in Brussels (for NATO), in Madrid (to meet General Franco), in Salzburg (for two days of talks with Egyptian President Sadat), and here in Rome (to meet Italian leaders and the Pope).

Mr. Ford is described as "boning up" carefully on all foreign-policy details — far different, it is said, from President Nixon who is represented as being interested only in the broad framework of foreign-policy issues and objectives.

The newspaper published on its front page Wednesday a Tass news agency dispatch from New York reporting the new contract signed by Iran with Rockwell International to build an electronic surveillance base to listen to radio and telephone conversations in the region.

Until now, by and large Moscow publicly has ignored the Iranian arms drive while voicing disquiet in private.

The Tass item claimed that according to the officials of the American company, work has already started on the base.

*Please turn to Page II

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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After the vote—what's next for the world?

With the EC referendum out of the way for Europe and the U.S. no longer riveted to Southeast Asia, the West can look more seriously at global problems

By Joseph C. Harsch

We can all get down to work now. U.S. President Gerald Ford has re-discovered Europe and found it savable — and worth saving. Europe has seen him and had its own discovery — that he is well intentioned, well informed, and competent. And Britain's referendum on its continued membership in the European Common Market has come and gone.

Which clears the boards for the North Atlantic community to settle down to the urgent and difficult but by no means unmanageable problems of their common future. Mostly, this means adjusting human needs to material resources, which in turn means a lot of new arrangements between the industrial countries of the northern hemisphere and the raw material-producing countries of South America, Africa, and southern Asia.

Most of the problems which for so long have diverted attention from those basic economic problems of the community now are happily cleared away. Of late there has

been so much talk of various crises that it is worthwhile to note briefly the situations which have been resolved or are offered hope of resolution by time and timely attention.

The latest to yield to common sense is the Middle East. Israel has recognized the peacefulness of the reopening of the Suez Canal by thinning out its forces in Sinai. For the first time since the 1967 war Israel's artillery no longer bears threateningly on the canal itself. More important still, this is the first time since that same 1967 war that Israel has taken a step which recognizes that Egypt just might be interested sincerely in peace.

Within the past week the United States has finally completed its disengagement from Indo-China. Except for a very modest embassy staff, the once enormous American establishment in Laos has gone home. It was hustled a bit in the going, but it did get out without bloodshed.

Also within the past week Europe's own most disturbing political problem has offered signs of some relief. The young officers who run Portugal have had second and rational thoughts about how far to let the Communists go. It had

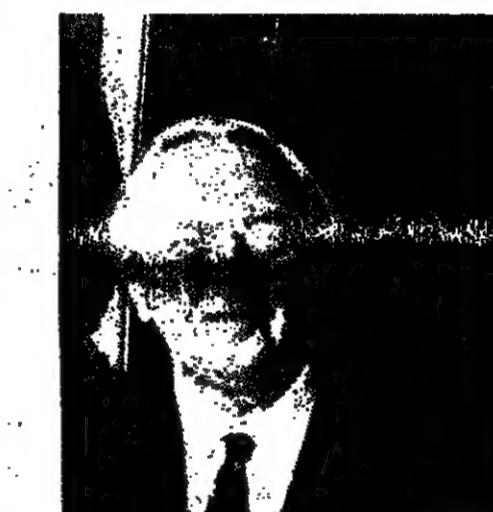
seemed that the Communists might be allowed to get a stranglehold on communications. The latest word is that the officers will not let this highly dangerous event happen.

China is increasingly putting its weight into Europe as a counterpoise to Moscow's weight. There is to be a Chinese Embassy to the European Common Market. France and China have polished up their relations, to the obvious distress of Moscow.

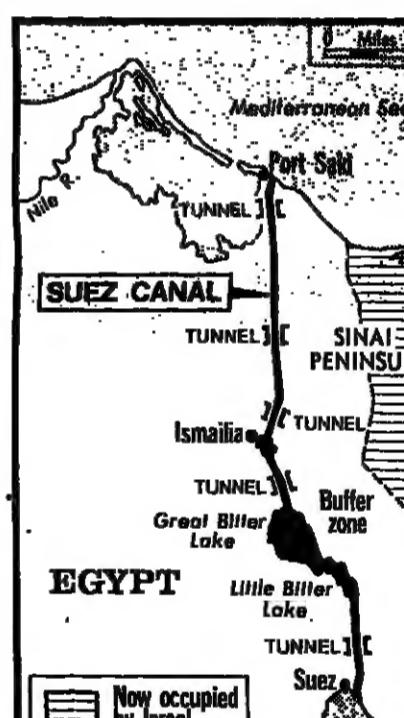
The Chinese are urging the United States to keep its armed forces in Europe, and the Europeans to improve their unity. Maoist Communist groups have ceased causing trouble for Americans and West Europeans. They have elevated Moscow to top target.

Turkey and Greece have not yet found agreement on Cyprus, but somehow this problem has been so handled on the European stove that it no longer threatens immediately to boil over.

*Please turn to Page II



Wilson: rejects coalition



Suez Canal opens again

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

A coalition government to tide Britain through its economic troubles?

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath intrigued a press conference Wednesday by smiling broadly as he replied, "I don't know" to the suggestion. His smile, coming off-top of Labour Education Minister Reginald Prentice's somewhat maladroit suggestion to the same effect over the weekend, fueled speculation that cooperation between pro-European Conservatives, Liberals, and Labourites could carry over from the referendum campaign into a more durable political line-up.

The suggestion is sharply rejected by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, leader of Labour's pro-Common Market forces and logical candidate to head Labourites into a coalition, shies away verbally from the idea. But some commentators suspect the possibility remains finely balanced in his political calculations.

With the government united on defense objectives ... but implementing them with a tough eye on recklessness or waste — the U.S. could make this postwar period a model of peaceful military realism.

*Please turn to Page II



Ford: new confidence

What Europe trip has done for Ford

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

President Ford is gaining increased confidence in his ability to deal with the intricacies of foreign policy.

This is the conclusion of those who have been with him on his week-long travels in Europe — in Brussels (for NATO), in Madrid (to meet General Franco), in Salzburg (for two days of talks with Egyptian President Sadat), and here in Rome (to meet Italian leaders and the Pope).

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The Tass item claimed that according to the officials of the American company, work has already started on the base.



Moscow frowns on plans for U.S. spy base in Iran

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Kremlin's unease over Iran's defense and arms agreements with the United States, which has been building up for some time, has surfaced in Pravda, the official Communist Party organ.

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Berlin: a nudge from the Kremlin

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
Is the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of U.S. setbacks in Indo-China, preparing to test Western will in Berlin?

This question nags the West German Foreign Ministry as it ponders the timing and sharp tone of the latest utterances from Moscow and East Berlin on the Berlin situation.

Dr. Walter Gehlhoff, state secretary and second in command at the Foreign Ministry, said in an interview: "Activities we consider perfectly normal or routine and certainly in accord with the 1971 four-power agreement over Berlin are now sharply criticized in public statements and news articles both in Moscow and East Berlin."

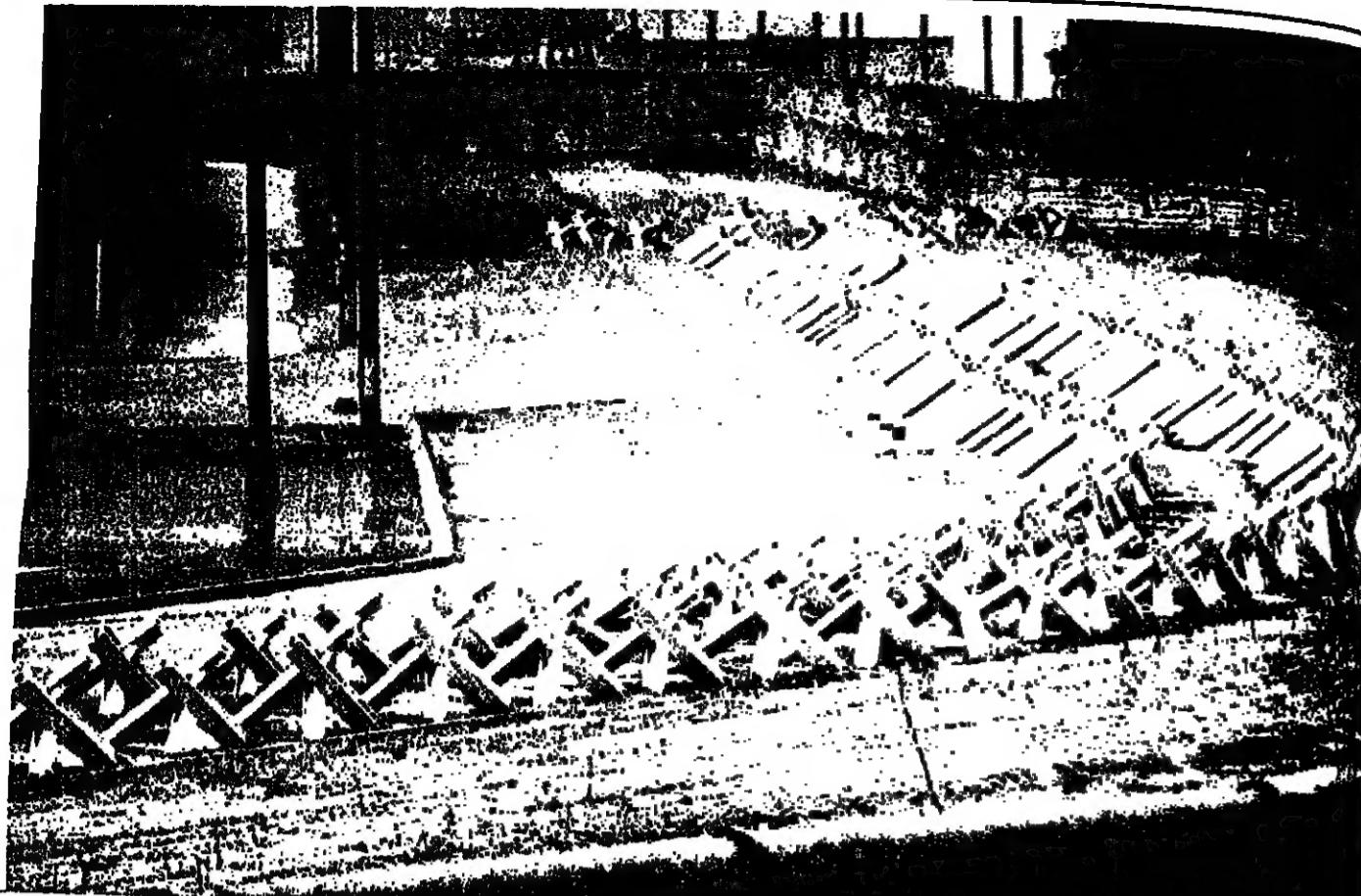
"But I must add that all the ties we have between the Federal Republic (West Germany) to West Berlin must be and will be maintained."

He also said that it really is not clear if the criticism follows a certain pattern or strategy.

Soviet and East German propaganda has centered on: (1) a visit to West Berlin by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; (2) the drowning of a Turkish boy in the Spree River which flows through Berlin; (3) the question of the legal status of Berlin — an unsettled matter since the end of World War II.

Mr. Genscher accompanied U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Berlin last month when Dr. Kissinger addressed the West Berlin lower house, affirming Western support for the city and its citizens.

The Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, Pyotr Abrasimow, soon afterward issued a statement saying Dr. Genscher's visit had



Berlin wall with tank traps: stark reminder of a imperiled city and a divided Europe By a staff photographe

violated the four-power agreement, which among other things said that West Berlin was not a part of West Germany nor was it to be governed by it.

But the agreement, signed by the Soviets as well as France, Britain, and the United States, did declare that ties between West Berlin and West Germany will be "maintained and developed."

A week before Dr. Kissinger's visit, a Turkish youth fell into the Spree River in Berlin at a point where the entire water surface belongs to the East. East German guards denied West German firemen the right to pull the boy from the river (West German papers reported the firemen had arrived on the scene immediately).

East German officials have since referred to the incident as one example why West German

officials should make certain border concessions. This is the fourth such incident in recent years where rescue attempts have been denied.

The third dispute centers on the legal status of Berlin, with the Soviets claiming that the eastern sector is an integrated part of East Germany and not under allied control. This position has been outlined in detail in several notes from the Soviets to the United Nations in regard to just how Berlin is to be described in the UN yearbook.

Die Welt, an Axel Springer West German newspaper, contacted a number of East-bloc diplomats on these latest attacks, and some of them (the paper writes) expressed astonishment at the timing. Especially relevant here is the expected conclusion this summer of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe, which has involved 34 Eastern European nations.

There is some speculation in the press that the Soviets may want to renegotiate the power agreement.

Dr. Gehlhoff notes that the situation Berlin certainly is still better now than in the 1971 agreement. But he says that Soviet objections to its implementation are slow and much more public now than earlier.

While he was the West German ambassador to the UN in 1973-74, he recalls the Soviets objected to his country's including Berlin in international agreements on slavery and for women's rights.

In the long run, he said "we believe" Soviets want better relations and that they do not want Berlin to stand in the way of cooperation."

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ulster Protestants braced to take over province

Dublin
The Ulster Volunteer Service Corps. The illegal Ulster Volunteer Force is said not to be included yet.

Roman Catholics are deeply concerned by these Protestant moves.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the Catholic (Social Democratic and Labour) Party, warned Protestants, against any attempt to revive one-party rule. He told the convention the only peace hopes lie in a consensus form of government reflecting the concerns, the aspirations, and the loyalties of all the people in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Fitt said that if the minority were excluded from any involvement or participation in the government then no army in the world would be able to keep the voices of that minority still.

The British, who continue to administer Northern Ireland pending agreement on a new political structure, have agreed to withdraw the British Government from the province's five-month experiment in joint Protestant-Catholic local government.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the main Protestant leader, denies the charge.

But at the same time, outside the convention, Protestants celebrated the anniversary of the formation of their own paramilitary organization, the Ulster Volunteer Force, without comment. Angry Protestants still call on the British to impose rather than negotiate with extreme

Catholics. Fearful Catholics want the British to bring treason charges against the Protestant leaders who now openly speak of setting up an independent government and army.

The British reply is that they must not interfere while even a slim hope remains of local politicians working out an agreed settlement.

Just how slim this hope is was acknowledged by the constitutional convention's British-appointed chairman, Sir Robert Lowry.

He told the convention on Wednesday that its success depends on the Protestant majority members having scrupulous regard for the rights of individuals and minorities.

Northern Ireland's history gives little evidence of such regard. The British document, which laid down the guidelines for the convention last July, hoped to break the historical pattern with a new formula.

Local institutions in Northern Ireland, it said, cannot be established on a basis unacceptable to broad sections of opinion there.

East German economy booms—with West German aid

By Paul Weil
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

deutsche marks (100 million Deutsche marks equals \$43 million).

The Rosenthal Works of Frankfurt, one of the largest West German chemical firms, has signed an agreement to build three chemical factories in Saxony at more than \$200 million.

Both deals extend over several years, and terms of payment have not been made public. They are evidence of West German readiness to invest heavily in East Germany despite the fact that the latter in its special payments agreement with the West Germans is in arrears to the tune of about \$150 million.

It is an indication of the good economic

equally they cannot be established on a basis unacceptable to the United Kingdom or whole or to Parliament as representing it.

Any system which results in the permanent exclusion from any part of the state and influence in public affairs of a whole section of the community is inherently unstable and would be unacceptable to the British Government.

The document also stated the society must be joint and stable society. This can be achieved, it stated, by the people of Northern Ireland with their awareness of the resolution to situate. Failure will bring defeat to all. Success will bring the only real victory concluded.

Nearly a year later Glen Barr, Andy Bell, and other Protestant leaders, who originally declared their readiness to establish an independent government-run statelet, now demand a government-run different sort of victory. They could be on a collision course with the British Government.

are holding down or cutting back on personnel, this will increase the criminal office's staff by 181, bringing its total strength up to 2,393.

The criminal office already can claim credit for leading the successful tracing and capturing of the terrorists now in German prisons. Most of this work was done since Mr. Herold took over.

Help in the anti-terrorism drive also is provided by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, which fights espionage and sabotage. Agents from this office have successfully infiltrated anarchist circles, according to a report made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last month.

The Federal Criminal Office was intended to be mainly an information, research, and technology center. But in the last three years its office has been rapidly modernized and expanded under the direction of Horst Herold, a former Nuremberg police chief, who, during his term of office in that city, lowered the crime rate while it was rising elsewhere.

The federal constitution specifically states that privacy of posts and telecommunications can be restricted only pursuant to a law and to protect democratic institutions. In other words mail interception and wiretapping are permitted only for special purposes and must be carefully controlled.

Chancellor Schmidt thinks the government should make full use of this constitutional provision for wiretapping in the case of suspected terrorists. His position is that, generally with terrorist groups, rehabilitation and even deterrence do not work so that imprisonment is the only answer. West Germany's Constitution forbids the death penalty.

Now the standing committee has authorized the criminal office to set up a national office to fight terrorism. While other federal agencies

TV 'pirates' beam color programs to eager Italians

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
Romans are getting their first taste of color television transmissions — from abroad.

Although the Italian Government has in principle decided after years of hesitation to opt for the West German PAL color TV system, for its state-controlled TV network RAI, there is no prospect of regular color transmissions starting this year.

So TV stations in France, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia have stolen a march on the Italians and are beaming programs as far as Rome through a series of privately operated repeater stations.

They also are raking in millions of dollars of advertising revenue from Italian commercial companies. A showdown is likely this autumn between the Italian Ministry of Posts and foreign television stations in Monte Carlo, Lugano, and Ljubljana that are winning a rapidly growing audience in Italy.

Under a law passed last April reforming the RAI radio and television monopoly, foreign television transmissions are tolerated but advertising spots must be censored. This provision was inserted to protect the ailing Italian newspaper industry from losing more advertising to foreign stations.

As the "pirate" repeater stations grow in number — there are some 400 in existence already — the vested interests in favor of foreign TV become more anxious about the future.

Color TV owners also are faced with the problem of costly conversions if their favorite programs get blacked out. But the Italian constitutional court in a recent judgment declared that the RAI TV monopoly was unconstitutional, and any attempt at jamming are bound to lead to a legal challenge to the government in the courts.

More disturbing is the threat of police action — the forcible demolition of repeater serials if the Ministry of Posts succeeds in enforcing its interpretation of recent legislation.

What is certain is that color TV has come to stay in Italy now that viewers' appetites have been whetted. The argument that the Italian economy could not afford the introduction of color TV when there were more important priorities for national investment has been turned apart by the pirates from abroad.



The president and the dictator AP photo

Ford's Spanish trip blasted

Opposition groups charge U.S. with shoring up ailing fascist regime

By Richard Mowry
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Opposition groups here have denounced President Ford's visit to Spain as an ill-advised move to bolster a dictatorship on the brink of collapse.

The collective statement of the other five political groups calls for the respect of individual rights in Spain, the freeing of political prisoners, free elections, a freely elected Parliament, and free labor unions.

The military accords with Spain are acceptable to the country only if these freedoms exist, and since they don't, the American armed forces on Spanish soil should leave," says the statement.

Spanish moderates, products of the Franco regime who want to see their country evolve toward democracy, privately describe the American President's visit as inopportune.

Said one astute observer: "If Ford's purpose in coming here was to prop up Franco, he's too late. If it was to give a boost to Franco's successor, Prince Juan Carlos, he's too early."

President Eisenhower and President Nixon were honored guests of General Franco in 1959 and 1970. Gerald Ford was here in December, 1973, representing the United States at the funeral of assassinated Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco.

Christian Science meetings round out Annual program

Three major sessions held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, focused on the authorship, meaning, and outreach of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The denominational textbook was published 100 years ago this year, nine years after the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy in 1868.

Speaking at a morning meeting June 3, Peter J. Henniker-Heaton reviewed the years leading up to the writing and publication of the book: "The record shows Mrs. Eddy's companionship with the Bible, determination to write a book, skill in communicating at different levels, acquaintance with hard work."

Following a serious accident in 1866, recalled Clayton Bion Craig, "she searched the Scriptures, working to discover how Jesus and those early Christians healed. She found that not only had she been healed but through the illumination of this Christ, Truth, she could bring healing to others and teach others to heal. Healing by means of the Christ was restored."

William Lee underscored the point during the Tuesday afternoon session by directly quoting from Science and Health with regard to the priorities Mrs. Eddy set for Christian healing: "Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching" (Science and Health, p. 454).

Adele Riek of Indonesia spoke Tuesday evening of the doubts that many people feel today about the Bible. Recalling her own experience, she said, "Ignorance will continue to resist the Bible until the misconceptions regarding Christ and Christianity are cleared."

"The Mother Church activities are diverse and worldwide," Mr. Bertachi said. "It takes diligent work and considerable resources to care for all its functions. But we are grateful that we can say with Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: 'Every step of progress is a step more spiritual.'"

Miss Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, announced publication of a new Century Edition of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The book was first published in 1875.

"Renewed devotion and dedication in works of Christian healing," she told the meeting.

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Church stresses spiritual power

Spiritual power is needed today to counter new material forces threatening mankind, Otto Bertachi, the new Chairman of The Christian Science Board of Directors, said in Boston, June 2.

"It is vital," the church executive told Christian Scientists attending the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, "that we separate the concept of material power that hypocritically claims to oppress the individual and render him frightened, ineffective, or apathetic, from the true power that belongs to God."

An unusually large turnout of church members from around the world was on hand for the meeting. There are now more than 3,000 branch churches in 57 countries.

"Obedience to God's law," said Mr. Bertachi, "illuminates individual consciousness and saves the individual from the fearful contemporary picture of vast public and private institutions, against which ordinary men and women too often feel helpless and ineffective."

"God will support every advancing step," he told an audience estimated at upwards of 12,000.

The theme of the 80th Annual Meeting of The Mother Church was "The Power of God's Word."

Jules Cern of New York City was named President of The Mother Church for the coming year. He succeeds Mrs. Georgia Tenant of London, President for the past year.

The new chairman is a native of Zurich, Switzerland, and is the first overseas member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. He has held a variety of posts in the Christian Science movement, including those of lecturer, teacher, and Committee on Publication. He recently returned from a tour of Christian Science activities in central and southern Africa.

Mr. Bertachi spoke also of steps taken by The Mother Church to cope with financial pressures stemming from worldwide inflation and recession. He explained that the "volume and scope" of a number of church activities had been reduced to the point where a 20 percent reduction in administrative expenses would be realized in 1976, but that all essential functions had been preserved. He praised church members for their "prompt and generous" contributions which, he said, had brought the proportion of total revenues derived from members' contributions to the highest point in church history.

"The Mother Church activities are diverse and worldwide," Mr. Bertachi said. "It takes diligent work and considerable resources to care for all its functions. But we are grateful that we can say with Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: 'Every step of progress is a step more spiritual.'"

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Jules Cern

New President of The Mother Church

"are the needs of this hour. Our commitment to Christianity and to Christian Science has never mattered more," said Miss Carlson.

New translations of Science and Health — into Indonesian and Japanese — were also announced.

Robert G. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, reported economies which are expected to result in a reduction in the Publishing Society's deficit for the 1975-1976 fiscal year of nearly 50 percent from last year's figure. A large measure of savings has been accomplished through recent cutbacks in staffing and operation of The Christian Science Monitor which recently shifted to a compact format and substituted a weekly for daily editions overseas.

Other reports of church activities were read by Marc Engeler, Treasurer of The Mother Church; George Lodderer, Clerk; and J. Borough Stokes, Manager of Committees on Publication.

Members were told also that with the completion of a portico entrance to The Mother Church — a major project completed just two weeks ago — new construction at the Church Center has been finished. Mr. Bertachi made a special point of reassuring members that construction costs of the Center had influenced the need for current economic adjustments. He explained that the building project operated under a special fund unrelated to the operating funds of The Mother Church.

The Monday evening meeting, on the uniqueness of the Bible and Science of Health as Pastor of the Church of Christ Scientist, was under the chairmanship of Ralph E. Wagner. Other speakers were James K. Kyner, Manager of the church's Film and Broadcasting Department; Ms. Betty Hurlbut of Sacramento, California; Mr. Harder of Concord, Massachusetts; Alvin Schneider and Miss Dorothy Klein of Boise, and Mrs. Muriel Holland of New York City.



By Joan Forbes, Staff Photographer

Soviets seeking Viet bases?

Russian military presence in Vietnam would threaten East Asian powers

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Pentagon intelligence officers are increasingly apprehensive about reports that the Soviet Union may be seeking air or naval "base rights" in South Vietnam.

To date, the allegations — made by the government of China and carried in a dispatch from Peking by Japan's Kyodo News Service

— have not been confirmed by either the Soviet Union or Saigon.

Some State Department analysts speculate that the report may have been deliberately "floated" by China to prevent such a base agreement at some future time.

If Moscow did get Vietnamese bases, intelligence sources here note, the political and military repercussions would be felt throughout East Asia:

- China would be directly "flanked" on two sides by the Soviets, who already have major army and naval installations at Vladivostok in the North Pacific. The port, however, is closed by ice in winter.

- The Soviets would have a military "presence" close to the Philippines and Indonesia. Japan, it is believed, would feel threatened by such a base in the South China Sea.

- Assuming that base rights included a naval port such as the giant naval facility left by the Americans at Cam Ranh Bay the Soviets would have a major refueling port on the 25,000-mile run from Vladivostok to the Indian Ocean.

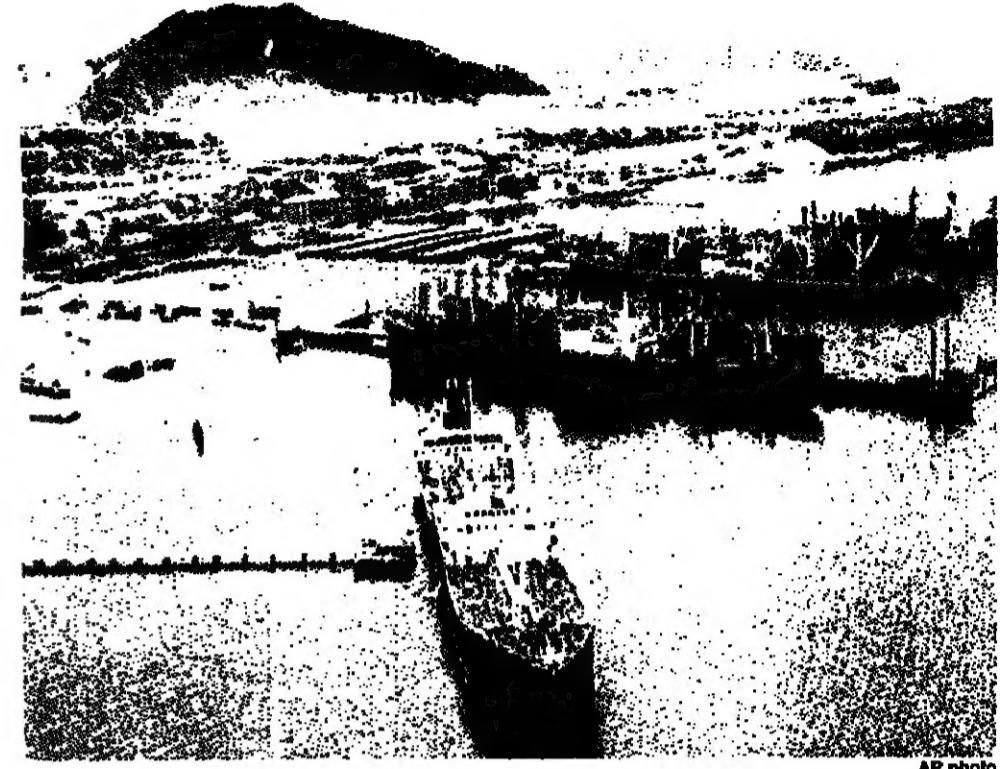
- I think the Soviets would be anxious to get anything in the way of base rights if they could," says an Indian Ocean-Soviet expert at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"If they did get base rights in South Vietnam, when the Suez Canal opens they would then have support facilities to the Indian Ocean from two directions — from the north via the Black Sea and from Vladivostok in the east."

Moscow, intelligence experts note, now maintains roughly 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean region. At one point the number reached 35.

Some State Department officials, on the other hand, remain skeptical about Soviet intentions.

"Such a (Vietnamese) base rights bid at this



Cam Ranh Bay: It could be the first Soviet base built by the U.S.

time would seem to put Hanoi in a very difficult position and could conceivably jeopardize the thin edge that North Vietnam wants between the Soviets and the Chinese," one official says. "The Chinese would certainly see such base rights as a threat."

At present, State Department sources say, while Soviet aid to Hanoi heavily outweighs Chinese aid in overall dollar-figures, China is far out in quantity.

But at the same time, according to State Department analysts, Soviets might be tempted to beg the question of military "base rights," by seeking "fishing rights" for Soviet ships which could be used occasionally to allow Soviet vessels to make port calls.

While the Soviets have traded heavily through Haiphong Harbor in North Vietnam during the Vietnam war period, it is not believed here that the Soviets had actual bunkering facilities on land. Haiphong Harbor can usually accommodate only a small number of vessels.

In recent weeks, it is noted, the Soviet Union has sent a number of cargo vessels to South Vietnamese ports.

In the Kyodo news dispatch, the Chinese were reported to have said that the Soviets had asked Vietnam for use of former U.S. military bases "in compensation for the huge amount of aid" that Moscow gave North Vietnam and the Viet Cong throughout the Vietnam war.

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Soviet Union

Computers come to the aid of the party

By Elizabeth Pond

"There's a computer in your future," planners are telling Soviet factory managers. And not all managers are happy about the message.

Simple automation is all right, perhaps. The total 65 automated production control systems that are to be in operation by the end of this year should give their managers increased production — and pay for themselves in an average 1.2 years.

But a resident computer that monitors the cost and quality of every incoming screw and outgoing widget — and relentlessly passes this information on to Moscow — is something else again. And it is just such an ambitious project that the central planners have in mind.

Such a nationwide system could break up some cozy, lucrative backscratching among local party and industry officials. But it might also make the top-heavy Soviet economy work.

"There is obstructionism from plant operators who don't want Big Brother plugging in electronically to what they are doing," said one Western observer, pointing out the difficulties of the \$17-billion-plus computer scheme. He estimated it would take another six to eight years to put into effect — and he thought that the main economic problem of lack of worker motivation would still remain untouched.

Another Western observer thought the Soviet Union could reap substantial benefits from the program, however. "Using computers ... may mean a bigger quantum jump in [the Soviet] economy than it did in ours," he commented. He noted especially that business computer use in the U.S. has come in spurts and patches, beginning in a big way with banks and now moving into supermarkets.

The centralized Soviet economic system provides much wider scope for applying the rapid calculations of the computer, however, and the computer might just save it from its chronic bottlenecks and breakdowns, the observer continued. "The computer, if properly introduced, could actually swing the balance and give the Soviets the edge over our system," he noted.

This, of course, is just what Soviet planners hope for. According to articles in Soviet economic journals, the aim is to install an integrated network of national, republic, military, branch, and eventually even factory "fourth generation" RYAD computers.

This advocates say, could optimize capital investment, cut down the present enormous wastage, increase labor productivity (currently rated by Soviet experts as only 50 percent of American productivity), allow more effective utilization of technology imported from the West, and increase the flagging growth rate by 0.6 to 0.8 percent annually. It would not only make today's bewildering mass of central directives digestible for factories, they say, but would even allow the addition of new qualitative directives.

All this would be accomplished by a comprehensive centralized calculation of input

and output for the entire economy.

The project would be an ambitious one even for computer-wise Americans — and it is even more staggering for the Soviets. The Soviets have only a 40th of America's 200,000 computers in operation today.

The computers in most widespread use now, the MINSK series, were developed by one Western European user as a copy of IBM hardware and Siemens software. And for next month's joint space flight the Americans have had to gear down their computers to half speed in order to communicate with the fastest Soviet computers.

In general, the Soviets — who got a late start in the field after outlawing cybernetics as an anti-Marxist heresy until the mid 1960s — are about where the U.S. was 10 years ago in computers.



Queen Margrethe II of Denmark escorted by an expansive Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

The proletariat fêtes a Queen

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Denmark's Queen Margrethe II received a royal welcome on the first visit of a European monarch to the Soviet Union late last month.

In Moscow she and her husband Prince Henrik stayed in the Kremlin suite once reserved for Russian royalty visiting Moscow from St. Petersburg. And wherever she went on this goodwill tour she was greeted with an array of Danish flags, the Danish national anthem, and guards of honour.

Neither hosts nor guests mentioned that the Bolshevik revolutionaries overthrew and killed the Russian Czar half a century ago. Nor did they mention that Western European monarchs — many of whom are related to the

deposed Romanovs — stayed away from the Soviet Union for half a century after the event.

Queen Margrethe's great great aunt Dagmar (or Maria Fyodorovna in her Russian name) was the mother of the murdered Czar Nicholas. Belgium's King Baudouin — who later this summer will be the second European sovereign to visit the Soviet Union — is a more distant relative.

Queen Margrethe arrived first in Leningrad — the old Romanov capital of St. Petersburg — aboard her yacht. There she spent two days touring the grand imitation of Versailles that Peter the Great built at Petrodvorets, viewing the ancient jewelry and the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and French collections at the Hermitage Museum in the former imperial palace — and of course seeing performances of Swan Lake.

On May 28 the Queen went to Moscow, and later visited the old church center of Zagorsk — a man you have confidence in. We have quality gems, silver and gold. Fine workmanship and experience at your service.

On May 28 the Queen went to Moscow, and later visited the old church center of Zagorsk

and the Georgian capital of Tbilisi by plane.

In Moscow the Queen was given a Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny quoted Hans Christian Andersen as stable and fruitful cooperation between Denmark and the Soviet Union. In his speech Mr. Podgorny also plugged his desire for a summit word up of the nation conference on security and our

distant relative.

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For the rest, Queen Margrethe made and trade relations to be anything monsters, while she visited Tretyakov Gallery of Russian art and the Bolshoi Ballet perform Glinka's

It's not all roses for comrade Brezhnev

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Leonid Brezhnev is in a quandary. Within a few months he has lost his principal negotiating partners and consultants: Richard Nixon, Georges Pompidou, and me," former Chancellor of West Germany Willy Brandt recently told a French friend.

If Leonid I. Brezhnev has his

own way, he will be left with only the Chinese, the Vietnamese, and the Cubans.

Speeches by Soviet member Mikhail A. Suslov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in May indicate the Kremlin's main recent told a French friend.

But in several areas he has met setbacks:

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which the Soviets worked so long to bring about with the goal of endorsing Europe's post-World War II boundaries, is stalled in Geneva. In Vienna, May 20 wrote triumphantly that the conference was at the finishing point; but read at close range the article admitted that there were still many hurdles to overcome.

The Vienna conference on reducing East-West armaments in Central Europe is unlikely to show positive results this year.

A second strategic arms limitation talks out by the U.S. Mr. Brezhnev visited the United States sometime later this year. But there was no sense little progress that anything

new or significant will be ready for the

Although none of this has definitely been from the policy line or clearly overall growth of the Soviet economy seems that the Kremlin's "revolutionary" faded; and that Mr. Brezhnev's policy is going through a difficult line

summit have so far not succeeded. Many conferences have shown mixed results, and Soviet efforts to get parties to adopt a common plan had to be dropped.

The Soviets no longer have their formerly "obedient" Communist partners. Soviet attempts to reinvigorate the front of French Socialists and Communists seem to have been successful.

The Portuguese Communist Party, a secretariat, Alvaro Cunhal, is said to be a Kremlin's "wild man." Major political agreements between the Portuguese Communists and Socialists have remained out.

To top it all, evidence has accumulated that the Soviet oil surplus is not as big as previously thought to be. An alleged trade surplus of between \$14 billion and \$20 million, British experts believe,

A report by British economist of Nottingham-Gill, published by March Associates of Los Angeles in a series "International Perspective," says U.S. \$14 by 1980 will be short of oil.

Although none of this has definitely been from the policy line or clearly overall growth of the Soviet economy seems that the Kremlin's "revolutionary" faded; and that Mr. Brezhnev's policy is going through a difficult line

Venezuelan President urges foreign help for oil industry

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez sees a continuing role for foreign oil companies here even after nationalization of oil properties takes place later this year.

In the course of wide-ranging interview, the Venezuelan leader said "the Venezuelan state cannot assume all the tasks" involved in running the oil industry. He specifically cited technological skills and marketing as areas in which "we will need outside help."

Far from being a watering down of the nationalization process, however, Mr. Perez views this approach as "a rational solution by a government that understands the reality of the situation."

The issue is a major one here. Opposition politicians, particularly those belonging to the

COPEI-Social Christian Party, argue that nothing short of outright nationalization and the removal of all foreign influence from the oilfields will do.

But the nationalization proposals, now being debated in the Venezuelan congress, contain a clause permitting the government to make contracts with private oil companies to carry out certain activities.

From the tone of Mr. Perez's remarks, it seems likely that his year-old government is determined to press for foreign participation in the nationalized industry whenever the government determines it needs outside help.

President Perez, however, made clear that he has no plans to limit the role of private capital. He talked of mixed enterprises, in which Venezuelan private and public capital would share in both investment and profit. Moreover, he referred several times to the establishment of mixed companies in which the Venezuelan Government and foreign firms would share.



Venezuelan President Perez

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Asia

Park backed by a sound economy

By Norman Sklarewitz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul, South Korea
With the fall of Indo-China, North Korea immediately launched a war of nerves aimed at South Korea's U.S.-backed government of President Park Chung Hee at a time when the President was already busy fighting political battles at home.

At first it seemed as if runaway inflation, serious unemployment, and a stalled industrial machine would combine to win support for opponents of President Park's already embattled regime.

But as a result of adroit economic policies, some fiscal and monetary risk taking — and a good helping of luck — it now seems President Park has at least weathered his economic storm.

Throughout the country and in this oftentimes capital city, there are far more signs of prosperity than of anti-Park hostility. Tour guides take pride in pointing out the many excavation sites around Seoul where new "sky-grabbing" buildings, as they are called, are going up. Among these is a 46-story hotel to be the largest in Asia when complete.

Department stores are jammed, as are tea rooms, boutiques, and souvenir shops around the city. Affluent Japanese tourists, mostly men, are turning up again in significant numbers. The period when strained political relations between Japan and Korea cut seriously into the flow of visitors from Tokyo appears to be ending.

Officials of the Korean National Tourist Corporation, a governmental body, now expect the country will earn perhaps \$1 billion this year from 800,000 foreign visitors, about 60 percent of whom will be Japanese.

Korea's gross national product last year reached \$12.2 billion in real terms and per capita income at current prices hit \$613 — certainly low by U.S. standards but a substantial increase for Korea which was, until recent years, the worst-off nation in this part of Asia.

American military and economic aid which literally kept Koreans alive for decades is waning fast. In the current fiscal year, which ends June 20, the U.S. provided the Republic of Korea with \$145 million in military aid and \$200 million in economic assistance. Of the economic help, three-quarters was to buy U.S. grain and other agricultural commodities.

On either side of the express highway



South Korean youngsters: growing up in a strong country with an aggressive neighbor

which links Seoul to its key port of Pusan, farmers are busy planting rice seedlings in the flooded paddy fields. Hillsides shimmer with the glaze of plastic sheets covering rows of vegetables. Heaps of lush strawberries are already found in the market places of rural villages.

Despite the serious deficit in its balance of payments, the government gambled on spending for public works projects to provide employment for at least some of those out of work. Controls over non-essential imports were tightened and some tariffs raised to discourage luxury buying from abroad.

In a companion move, new markets were sought to replace those lost to recession. Logically enough, buyers were found in the Middle East for Korea's textiles, yarns, auto tires, sugar, cement, and light industrial products. "This country's economic management has been pretty good," concedes one Western observer. "Certainly it was better than in most developing countries. The gov-

ernment ran a real risk of overstimulating economy in this critical period. It could move more conservatively and an higher unemployment and a slow industrial growth. But it chose the route, it took a chance."

And at midyear, there are signs it gambles have paid off. Orders from the U.S. have again started to come.

These will be translated into shipping

this summer. The second half of the

promises to see a modest but steady

according to most economists here.

"It's too early for final judgment," a one source in Seoul. "There are still quite a few questions to be answered." But it seems likely whatever is ahead for President Park increasing belligerency from North Korea from his political foes at home, he still have a solid and still-growing economy to support him.

Chinese team scales Everest

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

The People's Daily has made front-page headlines out of the conquest of Mt. Everest by a nine-member Chinese team that included a Tibetan woman named Phantog, hailing it as a repudiation of traditional concepts of male superiority.

Neither the account of the ascent nor an account of the subsequent press conference hidden the fact that a Japanese woman had scaled the peak May 17, thought to be the first woman ever to do so.

An account by the official Xinhua News Agency credited the success of the climb to the ideological tempering of the mountaineers by the 18-month-old campaign to criticize Chairman Mao Tse-tung's former heir-apparent Lin Piao, and his supposed mentor, the ancient sage Confucius.

It depicted the first ascent of the peak from the north by a Chinese woman climber in particular as bringing into relief the invincible revolutionary spirit of Chinese women after repudiating the reactionary fallacy of man being superior to woman preached by Lin Piao and his master, Confucius.

The successful ascent on the 20,226-foot Himalayan peak, Mt. Jomo Tungma to the

Chinese, was carried as a flash by Hainan, which said that the feat was accomplished May 26. Though no mention was made of the earlier ascent by the Japanese woman, Junko Tabei, the fact that the Tibetan woman was not the first was implicitly acknowledged by the references to her as the first Chinese woman to reach the peak.

In fact, many Chinese learned of Mrs. Tabei's feat last week through a story carried in Reference News, a daily digest of foreign news services. Reference News reported that the first woman to scale the peak May 17, thought to be the first woman ever to do so.

An account by the official Xinhua News Agency credited the success of the climb to the ideological tempering of the mountaineers by the 18-month-old campaign to criticize Chairman Mao Tse-tung's former heir-apparent Lin Piao, and his supposed mentor, the ancient sage Confucius.

Having been burned once, the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is anxious to impose the most stringent conditions possible in 1976, so negotiations are proceeding quickly.

The Canadian reactor, which utilizes hot water as a coolant, is in direct competition with the world market-place with the U.S.-developed light water, enriched uranium reactor.

This rivalry has prompted many Canadian

concern about the abuse of nuclear technology mushroomed a year ago when India detonated an underground atomic device

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United States

Peking's good harvest U.S.-China trade falls off

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington U.S. trade with the People's Republic of China, which climbed spectacularly for several years, now is in sharp decline, as Peking's hunger for American grain lessens.

Two-way commerce between the giant lands, according to experts, may total only \$420 million this year — less than half the record \$833 million chalked up in 1974.

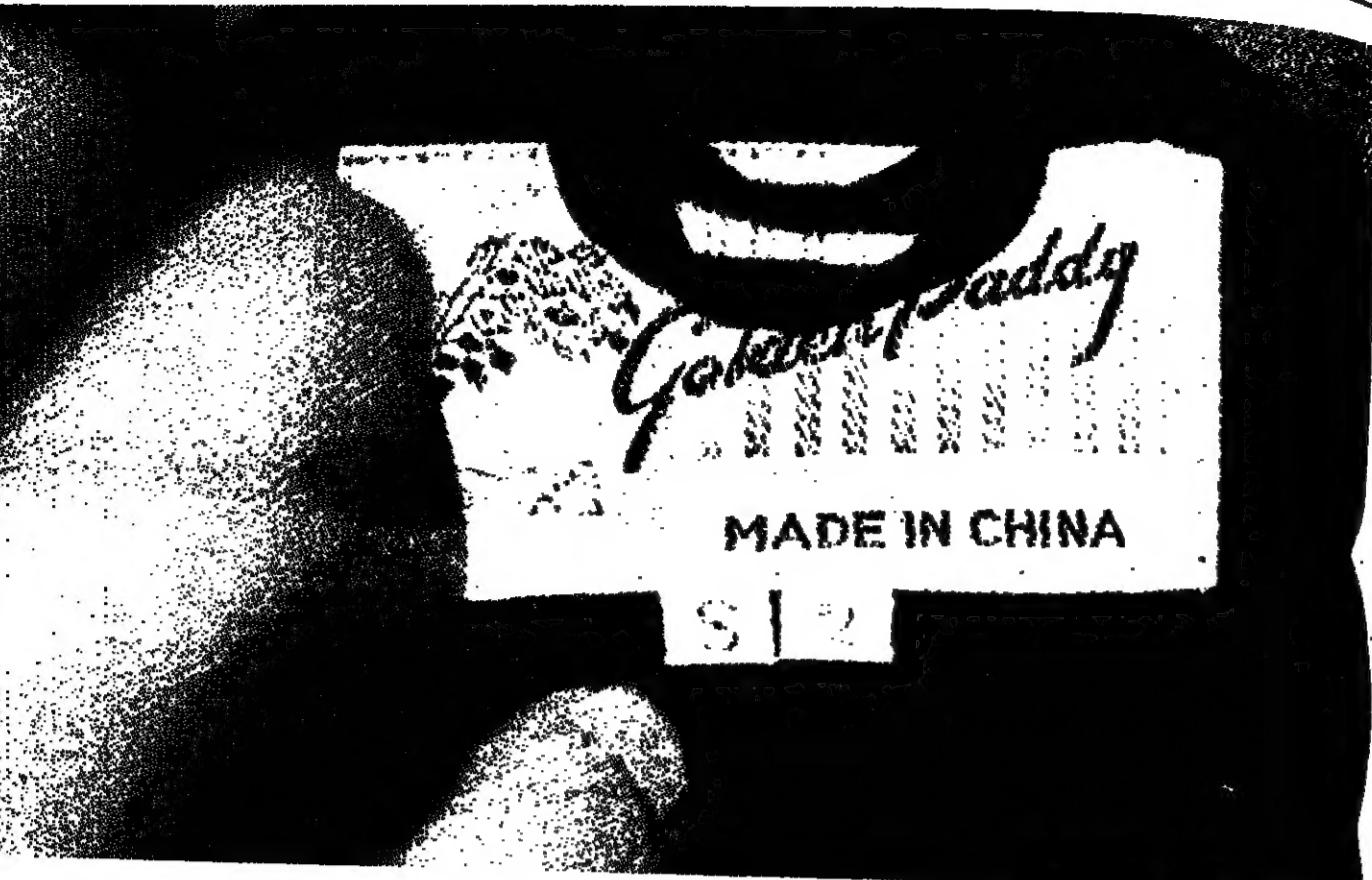
China, blessed again with good harvests, is buying much less wheat and other grains from the United States, cutting deeply into the 7-to-1 trade advantage enjoyed by the United States last year.

In recent months Chinese officials have canceled orders previously placed for 992,000 tons of American wheat and 200,000 bales of U.S. cotton, with further cotton cancellations possible. Despite this negative trend, experts note, Americans are selling more machinery to Peking than before and buying more Chinese products in return, making for a more balanced exchange.

In the first four months of 1975, according to the National Council for United States-China trade, U.S. imports from China totaled \$87.6 million, against American exports worth \$92.6 million — less than a 2-to-1 advantage for the United States.

China lacks most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status with the U.S., so that tariffs tacked on to Chinese goods entering the U.S. often make them uncompetitive with imports from Taiwan, South Korea, and elsewhere.

American businessmen trying to get MFN



Will better wheat harvests in China mean fewer of these in U.S.?

for China have run into a snag — Chinese emigration policies are restricted, like those of the Soviet Union.

Though Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington had the Soviets, not the Chinese, in mind, when he linked the granting of most-favored-nation status to emigration policies, China also was blocked.

The National Council for U.S.-China trade, listing more than 250 U.S. firms doing business with China, is urging both Congress and the White House to move toward a formal U.S.-Chinese trade agreement, including MFN.

Apart from the emigration issue, two diplomatic hurdles must be cleared — a resolution of claims by American citizens for compensation of property seized by the People's Republic of China, and the question of United States relations with Taiwan.

Against this background, experts foresee development of U.S.-China trade along the following lines:

- In dollar terms, trade may not approach the nearly \$1 billion level of last year for some time, given China's lessened dependence on American grains.

- Machinery and technology will bulk in-

creasingly large in U.S. exports to China, who are launched on an ambitious industrialization program, extending over many years.

Even without MFN, the U.S. will import more Chinese goods, conforming to the general Chinese desire to balance its trade nearly as possible with each foreign nation.

Peking, which last year suffered an odd trade deficit of \$200 million with the rest of the world, apparently is experiencing some exchange difficulties. This also militates against great expansion of U.S.-Chinese trade in the next few years.

Peanut glut yields cooking oil for free food programs

By Lucia Monat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Too many peanuts — 640 million pounds too many.

That is the situation at the Department of Agriculture where the chief of the peanut branch concedes: "We're up to our ears in them."

The reason is that the department is obligated by law — as it has been for the last 33 years — to buy up American-produced peanuts at certain price support levels.

Although the department has bought excess peanuts many times before, it usually turns around and sells them to foreign buyers at a profit. This year, however, the department has chosen a new policy.

It will not resell the nuts for less than it paid for them.

Some did sell — largely for export — at the government price of \$368 a ton, but most did not. The department decided to crush the remaining peanuts into oil (to be used largely for cooking) and to channel it into the overseas "Food for Peace" and domestic school lunch programs.

Both programs have a vegetable oil requirement that the Agriculture Department typically fills by purchasing soybean or some cheaper oil.

"The fact is, we're not being all that humanitarian — we just can't get rid of the



U.S. plans to stamp out grain trade corruption

By Robert M. Prentiss
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago No family would store food in an uncleaned coal bucket or old oil can. Yet some ships dirty with coal or oil have been loaded with U.S. grain for export because officials have been bribed to report the ships as clean, prosecutors say.

Much of the grain thus sent is for livestock, but some of it is for humans.

A broadening federal investigation of corruption in the way grain is approved in the U.S. for shipment overseas has led to convictions of 11 in New Orleans, five indictments in Houston, and continuing probes in other major ports.

The investigations, begun a year ago but now speeding up, are being conducted by the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Commodity Inspection Service (CISDA).

High stakes are involved in two ways:

1. Foreign grain buyers are likely to "get their guard up, psychologically." In dealing with the U.S., says Clayton Yeutter, an assistant secretary of agriculture, the U.S. expects to export about \$22 billion in grain in the fiscal year ending June 30, making grain the country's single largest source of foreign exchange, he adds.

2. If an inspector solicits or accepts a bribe to approve an unclean ship for grain loading, this reduces the costly docking fees owners must pay while their ships are being cleaned. It also reduces cleaning fees. Similarly, false reports on grain quality or quantity shipped abroad can lead to further illicit profits at the expense of the foreign buyer.

Although peanuts can be exported, imports are limited and heavily taxed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Monday, June 9, 1975

Why 'Why'

By the Associated Press

Why, Arizona Why is a town of sorts, or more properly just a hamlet. It's far down in the southwestern corner of Arizona, 27 miles north of the Mexican border.

Population this time of year is around 90. Come winter, the number is augmented by some 600 snowbirds who escape the cold and congestion of northern and eastern cities.

Why came into being 25 years ago when a small band of mostly elderly and not very well-to-do people successfully applied to the Bureau of Land Management for 87.5 acres for a trailer court and campground.

The town folks first tried to get a post office under the name Rocky Point Junction. "Can't do," said postal officials. "Already too many Junctures in the U.S."

So Peggy Kater went up to the statehouse to find out how to name a town, but nobody could tell her. Finally, the attorney general's office insisted the name Why.

But why Why?

"Everybody wanted to know why anyone would live out in a spot like this," said Mrs. Kater. "That gave us the idea. Anyway, it's different."

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The first 100 years— ‘Science and Health’ stands the tests of time and healing

By Peter J. Henniker-Heaton

Only a tiny percentage of books published remain in active circulation at their centennial. Few of these are religious; they outlast too quickly.

“Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,” by Mary Baker Eddy, is certainly a religious book; yet, as its title implies, its insights reach out beyond what are commonly regarded as religious concerns. Perhaps this is why at its centennial this year it still attracts and holds scores of thousands of readers. They turn to it daily along with the Bible with more regularity than they accord their morning paper; and so far from finding it outdated, they experience its effect as a powerful determinant in their today and tomorrow.

Who are these readers? Science and Health is on the desks of scholars and business executives. In the pockets of travelers and front-line soldiers. By the assembly line, the work station, and in the home. It is read by convicts, political internees, and security guards. By nuclear physicists. It is a treasured possession of the very old and of quite young children.

It is on the shelves of some doctors; more often of ministers. Its author loved the cloth. She regarded clergymen as guardians and standard-bearers of society. “A special privilege,” she wrote, “is vested in the ministry. How shall it be used? Sacredly, in the interests of humanity, not of sect.” Science and Health is the denominational textbook of Christian Science, read with the Bible at all Christian Science church services around the world; but its author’s motivation was not sectarian. She wrote it out of her deep love for the Creator of all and for suffering, sinning humanity in whatever form it may appear.

And Science and Health is found at bedside — particularly the bedside of the sick who read it and find themselves whole. But it is no bedside book in the ordinary sense. It is a book not to read oneself to sleep but to read oneself awake by. It brings the sick face to face with the God of the Bible, utterly whole and holy, at once transcendent and imminent, the God of the healing and saving Christ.

And now, to be more specific about this continuing readership of Science and Health.

At the time of the passing last March of Sir James Buller, British educationist and historian, the (London) Times noted his career of public service as a soldier, a Member of Parliament, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cam-

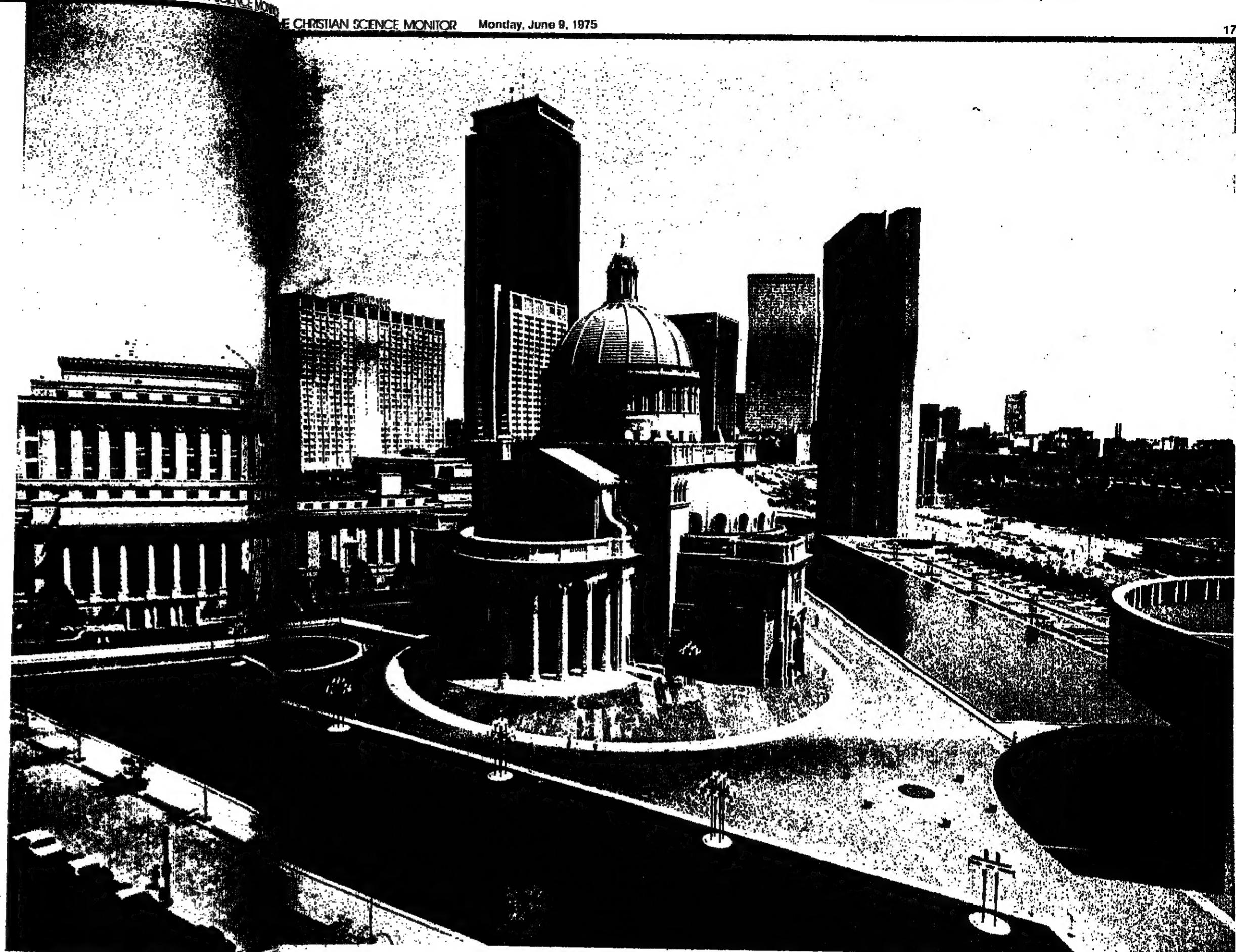
bridge, and Chief Historian in the British Cabinet Office. Then it quoted a tribute to him from two of his colleagues: “His transcendent integrity inspired us to emulate his standards; his courtesy and patience were unfailing; and he never took to himself his due share of credit for any success.” Integrity, courtesy, patience, modesty — qualities of a true scholar and a true Christian.

Some years ago Sir James wrote for public record that Christian Science had helped him in countless ways from his school days forward. Then he focused precisely on what he felt this Science had done for him: “I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for having been taught in boyhood to distinguish, as Mary Baker Eddy does, between the human mind and the divine Mind which is God and to know that this Mind, containing infinite wisdom, power and Love is . . . constantly available to meet all our needs.”

Six weeks ago a New York publisher brought out a compilation of 14 short biographies of men and women — North and South American, European, African, Asian, and Australian — who, like Sir James Buller, have lived close to Science and Health. Several of them have earned considerable public recognition. But in a foreword Erwin D. Canham writes: “For every Christian Scientist who became an ambassador or an opera star or a business leader, there are many, many others who are living its precepts simply, lovingly, and in what may seem to be obscurity. Their lives are just as significant as those recorded here.” There is no typical reader of Science and Health, no stereotype.

One thing only these readers have in common: their recognition of the infinitude, loving intelligence, and omnipotent Mind, called God. They are encountering Him as the governing Principle of His wholly spiritual universe and as their compassionate Friend and Helper. But in this approach to God they find no ground for self-congratulation. Rather is their attitude that of Mrs. Eddy herself. When already acknowledged as Leader by a rapidly expanding church, she wrote in the Boston Journal: “I claim no special merit of any kind. All that I am in reality, God has made me. I still wait at the cross to learn definitely more from my great Master . . . simply how to do his work.” That Master, of course, is Christ Jesus.

What of the book itself? It has appeared in many formats, in numerous revisions by its author. But its message has remained constant — the Christian message of life triumphant over death, of good facing and mastering evil, of hope that



Christian Science Center in Boston — headquarters of a religion urging a universal concern for mankind

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

is more than optimism, and a patience that is not required had ever ventured before. Yet it gave scarcely a hint of the many惊人的 developments to come.”

And this message is no mere theory or empty ideal. It has stood the test of healing human life in thousands of witnessed and attested cases during the past century. Science and Health is one of the elements that make Science and Health advance now has passed to the bio-sciences, or scientific as well as a religious work — the rigorous tests which its author subjected all she wrote. These tests were carried further and farther back in time and out into the kind of controlled experiments in which the very process of controls may invalidate results. Instead, they were taken more expansive views are being taken of the potential both on his own and in society.

Harvey G. Cox once wrote: “Church people are thought of as those who are fully equipped with quick and easy answers to questions no one is asking.” Mrs. Eddy never believed the answers to great scientific and religious problems could be quick and easy. But if at some points Science and Health appears to some to be discussing questions no one is asking, it is not that these questions are out of date or irrelevant but that their relevance and timeliness have yet to be recognized.

Basic truths that will unveil the answers to burning moral issues raised today by atomic, genetic, and societal investigations were alive in Science and Health decades ago.

Concepts of scientific content and procedures have changed since Science and Health was first published. Instead that they are not substance at all. That time and subjective concepts of human thought. That life where present and has always existed. That these and took a totally unexpected turn.” Close on either side of date stand two discoveries, both completely unfamiliar. X-ray and relativity. Arthur C. Clarke, in his book “Missions to the Future,” says of the former: “The discovery of

lived. And that the starting point of scientific advance to this last frontier is divine Spirit, God, recognized as ultimate substance, and divine Mind, God, recognized as the caring, compassionate Principle of the wholly spiritual universe He has conceived and created.

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Basic truths that will unveil the answers to burning moral issues raised today by atomic, genetic, and societal investigations were alive in Science and Health decades ago.

The search for ultimate Truth is now less hopefully pursued by the world in general than it was when Science and Health first appeared. Today’s thinkers — philosophers, scientists, artists, even theologians — are more apt to be satisfied with a fragmented perception of absolutes. But in her own time Mrs. Eddy, facing up to the contemporary skepticism, wrote of herself: “The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth.”

Among the elements that make Science and Health a continuing force in the lives of men, women, and children are its author’s total honesty, her total refusal to compromise conscience, her total loyalty to divine Truth — that Truth to which Jesus’ whole life as compassionate bore witness and which He said would make men free. These are the qualities of Mary Baker Eddy. They are the qualities of her book.

science/motoring

Nuclear debate difficult to defuse

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor
Is the U.S. public applying one safety standard to nuclear energy and a different one to other energy sources?

The nuclear industry and a growing number of independent energy experts think so.

These experts say that coal, the major alternative to nuclear energy, also has its dangers — coal gives off some radioactivity, they say, and also produces sulphur particles which have been linked to health hazards.

They emphasize that radiation levels from properly operating plants, either nuclear or coal, are extremely low and constitute no health hazards.

They use the coal-nuclear comparison to point out that the entire nuclear plant debate is filled with exaggerated claims, which make ultimate decisions difficult.

The issue of nuclear plant safety continues very controversial, because of the nature of nuclear material itself.

The point made by the industry and the independent experts is that a coal-powered plant gives off about as much radioactivity as

a properly run nuclear reactor — but does not seem to attract the same intensity of safety standard controversy that surrounds nuclear plants.

Prof. David J. Rose, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), points out that varying amounts of uranium, radium, and other radioactive elements are mixed in with coal. Western coal, expected to play a dominant role in the future expansion of the coal industry, carries relatively large amounts of uranium.

"It would be impossible to build a coal-fired plant in New York or London that obeyed the radiation standards which are applied to nuclear reactors," agrees Harvard physics Prof. Richard Wilson. The problem is radium, he says, which is much "hastier" than plutonium, a substance characterized by anti-nuclear forces as extremely toxic.

Another issue is the poisonous nature of plutonium, these and other scientists say. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering allowing commercial nuclear power plants to burn fuel made by mixing plutonium and uranium.

Electric car: major energy saver?

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Would wide-scale use of electric cars in the U.S. save energy?

The first study of this question concludes that a large fleet of electric cars could save vast amounts of petroleum but would require an equivalent increase in coal and nuclear fuel use.

"The potential for oil conservation is striking," says William Hamilton of the General Research Corporation (GRC) of Santa Barbara, California, which did the study for the Environmental Protection Agency. The results were announced at a recent meeting on advanced automotive engine research held here.

Despite this increase in the use of other fuels, even a very large fleet of electric cars would not force the nation's utilities to build more of the extremely expensive power plants that they already are planning.

This is because most electric cars would be charged up overnight. The over-all amount of electricity used would increase, but not significantly during hours of peak demand. Because electricity is so difficult to store, utilities must build enough power plants to meet the highest demand. Otherwise, blackouts can occur. The high cost of these plants, especially nuclear reactors, is a major portion of electric rates.

Although electric cars are still a novelty, several companies have begun mass-producing and marketing them. Using available batteries, these generally have a speed of about 30 m.p.h. and a range of 50 miles. This range is adequate for five out of six average driving days. For this reason, electric cars are expected to make up 10 percent of the automobile market by 1980, according to a second cars which make up about 10 percent of the market.

To increase the public acceptability of the electric car, several types of advanced battery systems are being developed. These, the researchers hope, will cut down cost and weight while increasing range and performance. If they achieve their goals the electric car would be competitive with the gas-powered auto.

The GRC study assumed this was the case and that electric autos would grow to 80 percent of the total private car fleet by 1980. Although there is a great deal of such optimism today, battery improvement has been slow.

Because of large variations in auto use and types of fuel burned for electricity from region to region, the effects of introducing electric cars in Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Philadelphia were specifically studied.

In Los Angeles, most electricity is generated by burning oil, so little petroleum would be saved unless electric cars made inroads on large, gas-guzzling models. Their effect on air quality was less than one would think, says Mr. Hamilton. In fact, the amount of sulfur oxides, a major air pollutant, released would be greater in 1980 if 80 percent of the auto population were electrified than if none were.

However, petroleum consumption could be cut considerably in St. Louis, which uses coal to produce most of its electricity, and in Philadelphia, which uses a combination of coal and nuclear power. In 15 years large numbers of electric automobiles could run on electricity generated by coal and the atom. In these areas car heaters and air conditioners would be necessary. Because electrical heat-

ing is inefficient, this could add 10 percent to the energy consumption.

"Every so often a person would have to sacrifice comfort to get home," says Mr. Hamilton.

The biggest uncertainty in the future of the electric car is whether the American driver will accept it. Its major energy savings come from its low performance.

However, there is a growing consensus among experts that the U.S. will run out of domestic oil early in the next century. There are plans to build plants that will turn coal and shale oil into alternate fuels, but it is unclear whether these can be developed fast enough to close the gap between increasing U.S. consumption and declining production.

Ford announces building of first all-ceramic engine

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Michigan
It looks as if America has found a way to make motor-car engines out of ceramics. Cheaper and less polluting, it would affect drivers the world over.

Substituting the newest variety of potterylike parts for metals holds a key to lower costs and greater economy in tomorrow's cars, once remaining technical problems are overcome.

And so Ford, Chrysler, General Motors and the new Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), have research programs on the subject.

Ford announced at a meeting of the Advanced Automotive Propulsion Systems Programs here that it had built the first all-ceramic auto gasoline engine. Ford officials say they have the first prototype.

Most ceramic work requires on the gas turbine engine. Ceramics can withstand higher temperatures than all, but the most exotic alloys. If turbines could run at higher temperatures they could get as much as 50 miles per gallon, says George M. Thur of ERDA, and give off very little pollution.

Once the technology is perfected, researchers say, ceramic piston heads and cylinder walls could increase the efficiency of diesel engines.

Although making complicated engine parts is a far cry from throwing pots and baking them in a kiln, the automotive engineers are cautiously optimistic.

"It looks good so far," says Art McLean, in charge of Ford's ceramic research.

Brittleness is one problem, but parts can be protected from external shock, and with the aid of computer programs they can be designed so they don't shatter. Thus far, engineers have not found a satisfactory method for molding ceramic materials into the intricate shapes required.

Perhaps the biggest unknown is what will happen to different ceramics after spending thousands of hours inside an automobile engine.

But the shortages of natural resources, not just oil but also steel and other metals, are making ceramics evermore attractive. Not only might they increase the mileage of cars, but their main ingredient is inexpensive silicon (silica).

Too many scientists?

By Robert C. Cowen

American science is running up against a limit to growth. It is beginning to produce more scientists than the United States can absorb.

The American Chemical Society students to take a limited job prospects below into certain fields of chemistry.

And last month the Astronomical Society of the Americas (ASA) urged its members to take a limited job prospects below into certain fields of astronomy.

These issues are only a few of those that reliance on nuclear energy raises. However, an increasing number of independent scientists are beginning to object that the nuclear debate is filled with exaggerated claims. These make it harder for the nation to come to a reasonable decision about its energy future, it is said.

Research notebook

"We have been more or less in the pool of trained scientists and engineers," says ASA president Philip D. Morrison. "The next doubling will be monster. We can't do it."

The problem concerns both the generators of new knowledge largely employed in universities, where who put that knowledge will have different job prospects.

The United States payment topped the government in Honduras. In South Korea, the Gulf Oil political donation is already having some repercussions, though not yet published by the tightly controlled domestic press.

International Telephone & Telegraph's interference in the affairs of Chile has tarnished that firm's reputation.

Alternately, Congress might, as Mr. Dorsey suggested, pass legislation to make it illegal to bribe officials in other countries as well as in this nation.

It is especially galling for the highly nationalistic citizens of developing countries — many not long free from colonialism — to have foreign money meddling in their politics.

The fact that the morality of U.S. firms abroad has prompted so much attention in this country.

This would require some sharp university "life-style" and probably backtracking by Congress, since a sense of research support has helped to the present manpower crisis.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Interior and other federal agencies are doing basic research. It was very important to a broad base of knowledge to meet agency's practical needs.

In the interest of tight budget management, Congress has required agencies to support only research related to their respective mission part of general basic science via the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health, with the universities doing the research.

This is the system Dr. Handler change. He would have universities the numbers of research staffs drop all research that does not relate to education. At the same time, we have government laboratories doing basic research on a broad front would damp down the production of scientists, while maintaining research and providing new campuses for those scientists who do not leave.

If this means belt-tightening for science and a hard reassessment by government who think agencies should their budgets tightly to their mission, they ready have no choice. We live no longer with the old system.

Political bribery abroad—U.S. firms learn a lesson

By David R. Francis

It is an old story that American businessmen (and those of other nationalities) have reckoned they had to pay bribes in order to do business in many developing countries.

What gives the latest corporate scandals a "new" aspect is:

• The large amounts of money involved.

• Gulf Oil Corporation told a Senate subcommittee Friday that it paid \$5 million in political contributions abroad, including \$4 million to politicians in South Korea.

One danger of the latest revelations is that all U.S. multinational corporations will be tarred with the same brush. Because a few firms have been caught or confessed to unethical activities overseas, it does not mean such practices are universal.

"I think it is the relatively rare company that is doing this sort of thing," commented Ralph F. Lewis, editor of the Harvard Business Review. "Corporate morality has improved over the last few years."

Interestingly, the chief of the enforcement division of the SEC, Stanley Sorkin, agrees: "There is integrity among a vast number of business leaders. I am encouraged lately by indications where businesses turned down the chances to make improper payments."

Exxon and Mobil last week admitted making political contributions — but legal ones — in Canada and Italy.

It is not always easy for company officials operating abroad to be fully ethical. Sometimes they figure their investment will be endangered unless they yield to the demands of local officials for money.

This difficulty means that the government should step in to stiffen the corporate backbone. The SEC is evidently moving in this direction by requiring full disclosure of payments abroad. Corporate auditors are becoming more alert.

Alternately, Congress might, as Mr. Dorsey suggested, pass legislation to make it illegal to bribe officials in other countries as well as in this nation.

It is especially galling for the highly nationalistic citizens of developing countries — many not long free from colonialism — to have foreign money meddling in their politics.

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arts/books



Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau

Lots of laughter in an East End childhood

Mother Knew Best: Memoir of a London Girlhood, by Dorothy Scannell, New York: Pantheon Books, \$8.95; London: Macmillan, £2.25.

If you ever wondered, when watching "Upstairs, Downstairs," what life was like further down the street, read "Mother Knew Best."

Dorothy Scannell, nee Chegwidden, grew up in the East End of London with nine brothers and sisters in the days when a rabbit for stew cost sixpence, and some children still went barefoot to school. She describes the days when she and her mother would go to the market to buy a rabbit, and when they were happy in their home.

"I never knew we were deprived," says Mrs. Scannell.

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It's Clouseau again! A computer turns professor

Loony copper sleuths Pink Panther

By David Sterrit

The Pink Panther had to return someday. Now, in *The Return of the Pink Panther*, it has.

As the inspiration for two of Hollywood's brightest '60s comedies — the original "Pink Panther" and "A Shot in the Dark" — it's the kind of movie masterpiece that producers dream of: the world's largest diamond, marked by one pantherlike flaw, pursued by a master thief who is pursued in turn by the world's clumsiest detective.

Thrills, laughs, and glitter wrapped in one glossy package. You just don't take a commodity like that and stow it in some dark

Film

studio vault. As long as the necessary artists are ready, willing, and able, you keep holding that gemlike idea to the light, turning it and examining its facets, imagining the gags and gimmicks not yet tried.

That's why the Pink Panther is back dutifully followed by Blake Edwards, Peter Sellers, Henry Mancini, and that animated animal who sinks so delightfully through the "Panther" cartoons and credits.

This is their third romp through the "Panther" movie mill (the awful "Inspector Clouseau" sequel, with Alan Arkin, was the work of others). And I'm happy to report that there's life in the old idea yet. The "Return" doesn't equal its predecessors — it's a touch too long and chaotic — but it packs quite a load of laughs and even a smidgeon of suspense.

The Pink Panther itself is a McGuffin. That's Alfred Hitchcock's word for the crux of a mystery story — a coded message, or a secret weapon, or whatever the characters are all hot and bothered about. In this case it's the huge but fictitious diamond, located in the

equally fictitious land of Lapland, steals it, the klutz Inspector Clouseau on the trail, and a retired cop heisted it once before tries to get rid of suspicion falls on him.

As before, the movie's musical center on Clouseau himself, the enduring comic figure in retort. Peter Sellers, Clouseau's perpetuator, has been out of the lately except for some meager commercials. But as the Pink Panther he returns too, with a loud and blustery Clouseau stumbles, fumbles, grumbles, sets karate back several years, and murders the French off languages at the same time — alibis, inimitable sadness in his eyes, loss of dignity and grace to one of his most delicious lunacies. It is a performance.

Herbert Lom is back leading the beleaguered senior policemen "A Shot in the Dark." Other major handled well by Christopher Plummer, Catherine Schell. The music man Henry Mancini, whose "Panther" became one of the biggest of all-time. As director, producer, and co-writer Frank Waldman) of the "Return" Edwards demonstrates once again the artistry of traditional Hollywood style is a man of many movie successes include drama ("Death of a Salesman"), melodrama ("Guys" "Wild Rovers"), and a string of comedies.

The "Return" is not as smartly treated as "Panther" No. 1, or as funny as the "Shot in the Dark" comparison with these foremen, mild disappointment. But as a rated plunge into Clouseau-land, the liveliest return in many a year.

He develops good work habits, too (nothing is achieved in a garden without direct physical involvement), and becomes more self-reliant. There are many documented cases that show that feelings of self-worth readily replace feelings of inadequacy in such a program.

Take the three students mentioned earlier. George, who rebelled against every order he was given, found that his garden was something he could call his own, it was a place where he could call the shots.

So readily did he take to gardening that he now is a student assistant with the authority and competence to help and direct others. With a confidence born of his own success, authority is no longer the affront to his dignity it once was.

The "mean" youngster developed a greater appreciation of others as his success in the garden boosted his own self-esteem. Now he actively encourages others to join the program.

Likewise the once aggressive Jane has lost her hostilities and improved to the point where she, too, is being considered as a student assistant.

A garden is one of the most practical learning laboratories there is, says Mr. Wotowiec. "In the classroom you learn how to do something; in the garden you actually do it. Children aren't just shown how to grow plants, they grow them, they cultivate them, they harvest them."

But, stresses Peter J. Wotowiec, supervisor of horticultural education in Cleveland, "It is really the child who grows in the garden." He develops character, many of the so-called "old-fashioned" virtues that still are valid today — patience, perseverance, and an ability to cooperate with others.

In response to this he has written a manual "How to start and operate a school gardening program." It is available from Gardens For All, P.O. Box 2302, Norwalk, CT 06852.

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Computers have found a new role. Freshmen at an American university are encouraged to use them to supply material normally hidden away in rare books and to take over the merely routine side of homework.

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N.H.

"We give a computer assignment the same way we assign a book in the library," John G. Kemeny, president of Dartmouth College, said matter-of-factly. Yet when he had forecast this 10 years before, few had believed him.

Computer time was enormously expensive and the delays in getting information were

even more annoying than finding all books supposed to be "on reserve" off the shelves.

Further, computers didn't talk English but some sort of computer language using a peculiar numbering system. It seemed conceivable that a mathematics professor might be able to assign homework on a computer, but not that the general run of students at a liberal-arts college would have any use for its speed calculating ability.

But John Kemeny wasn't talking then or now about a computer for use only by those skilled in programming and in computer language.

To underscore what he meant, he typed (regular standard 26-character keyboard) a message on a computer console and was asked by the computer: "Do you want instructions?"

He typed a simple "yes" and hit the "return" key, and the computer gave instructions on how to make use of a program which figures compound interest. We could watch the "conversation" on a large rear-projection screen at the front of the lecture hall.

Because there was just a little delay in response from the computer, Dr. Kemeny broke in at an appropriate time to ask the computer how many users there were at that moment.

The computer responded by giving the time, the date, and the requested information, 174 users. Somewhere on that relaxed campus, some 173 (the president excluded) students were using the computer by typing out messages in the privacy of a console booth.

For many people in business, this use of a computer is "old hat." But not for college students. And even though many campuses have computer terminals available, they generally are reserved for graduate students or even for specially hired computer operators. Not so at Dartmouth.

A few students might be reviewing the computer-assisted lesson compiled by two professors which includes primitive music, alides, a voice overlay, and quotations from Rousseau, Plato, and Levi-Strauss. Some might be playing a game whereby one determines the amount of burn time to give a simulated space ship attempting to land on the moon.

Playing this game, Dr. Kemeny purposely made a wrong guess about the burn time. The computer, after showing how hard he would crash, typed out, "Welcome to negative population growth." Trying again, Dr. Kemeny gave the correct response, and we were greeted with the message, "I never thought you would make it!"

The purpose of computer access is not just to play games or to display material available only in rare books, but to free users to do creative thinking while the machine does tedious computation, trivial library searches, and presents easily correctable material with relentless (and patient) regularity.

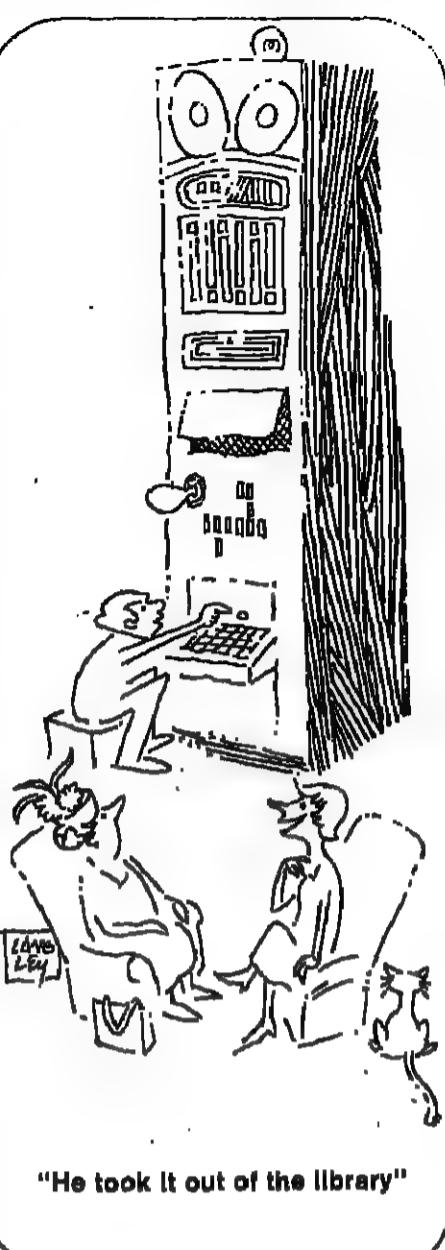
The sociology department at Dartmouth has pioneered the use of the computer for data storing and analysis. If, for example, the computer has been given the Gallop and Harris Poll data, appropriate United States census data, and the results of some university-sponsored polls, a request can be made to correlate data among all studies or just among a selected few.

This makes it possible for a beginning sociology student to do some research work. He can be given the correlations among variables and be faced now with the intellectually rigorous task of analyzing and summarizing what the computer has searched out for him.

A Dartmouth German professor, who only knows enough programming to set up practice drills, assigns vocabulary homework regularly. He programs in a test of each homework assignment, and can ask the computer for all mistakes made by any and all students. In this way, he can discover either where the program or his teaching has been weak.

If a student calls in for the homework in the morning, the assignment is programmed to say "Good Morning"; if afternoon, the computer says, "Good Evening"; but if after midnight exclaims: "Why are you still up?"

education



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travel

As English as George Washington

By Bernadine Bailey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

George Washington is generally associated with the beautiful white mansion in Mount Vernon, Virginia. But few people are aware that his roots lie deep in County Durham, in northeastern England, and that three Washington family homes, dating back to the 12th, 16th, and 17th centuries, are still standing. These have been preserved and now are open to the public.

The oldest of these is Washington Old Hall, a small manor house set in the historic region of Northumbria between Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Durham. The Washingtons lived at Old Hall from 1183 to 1389, but it remained in the family until 1613 when it was sold to the Bishop of Durham.

Washington Old Hall was largely rebuilt in the 17th century, but by the 20th if had all but fallen into ruin. In 1936 it was rescued by a preservation committee, financed by generous gifts from both sides of the Atlantic, and was restored as a monument to Anglo-American friendship. An appropriate ceremony is held there each year on July 4, and Old Glory is flown on Washington's Birthday and Thanksgiving Day.

The building is H-shaped with the Great Hall in the middle. The fireplace and much of the furniture date from the early 17th century. At one end of the Great Hall stands the American flag, whose design is thought to have been inspired by the Washington coat of arms which contained three stars and two stripes.

Old Hall may be visited throughout the year; it is closed on Friday.

The village of Washington was originally an agricultural area and later a coal mining center. Now it lies within a cleverly designed new town, but the countryside is still beautiful and there is much to see nearby. Two miles to the east is Hylton Castle, which has the oldest example of the Washington crest in stone. In the cloisters of Durham Cathedral, 15 miles away, there is a memorial plaque to John Washington that reads: "Pryor of this Cathedral Church 1416-1444, whose family has given ever since James in lands to him."

The best-known Washington home is Sulgrave Manor, a few miles south of Northampton. Trains from London to Northampton run frequently, and the trip takes a little over an hour. There are also special tours conducted by Framers and Rickards.

George Washington's ancestors lived here for about a century, beginning in 1560. The most prominent of these ancestors was one Lawrence Washington, who was trained to the law and studied at Gray's Inn in London. While still a young man, however, he turned his attention to commerce and, settled in Northampton where he became very prosperous. Northampton was then the center of the wool trade for



Sulgrave Manor near Northampton where ancestors of first U.S. president lived

that part of the country, and Lawrence Washington grew rich by buying fleece from the farmers and selling wool to the manufacturers. With riches came prominence, and when he was still a young man was twice elected mayor.

Between his two terms as mayor, Lawrence Washington bought the lands of Sulgrave, which had been thrown on the market when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries. Lawrence then built himself a handsome house and became one of the proud magnates of the "country of uppers and aquires."

Standing at the east end of the village of Sulgrave, the old manor house is built of the stone of the district and in the style of the period. The restoration and refurbishing were carried out with taste and scholarly care, so that today it is an excellent example of a small manor house and garden at the time of Shakespeare — a near neighbor of the Washingtons. First mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, Sulgrave Manor now contains a wealth of interesting souvenirs of the Washingtons in England and America.

Across the road from the manor there is a tearoom that serves excellent meals.

When the Sulgrave estate was sold, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, grandson of the original Lawrence, retired to

Great Brington, a village not far away. The old home in Great Brington is a simple structure with a pitched gable, but it has certain architectural features like the multi-paned windows and the square-headed molded dripstone, that indicate it was originally a family above the ordinary run of village folk.

The Rev. Washington is buried in the church at Great Brington, while his brother, Robert, is buried in the nave.

Of the Rev. Washington's 8 sons and 8 daughters, also named Lawrence, became rector of St. Chelmsford, in Essex. In 1647, he was ejected from Parliament in 1651 as a "recalcitrant Royalist." He acted as a tutor to his son, John, who left England in Virginia when he was 21 years old. His brother Mount Vernon John Washington had a son named, who married Mildred Warner. They had a son Augustine, who became a wealthy landowner. Augustine first married Jane Butler, by whom he had children, and later married Mary Ball, the first of whom became America's first president.

Their "Chat and Chew" spots (that's the actual name of one popular restaurant here) are filled with a charm more frequently created by the presence of himself, a salty character, than by coastal decor.

But if you don't feel like eating, many other occupations are available: for example, a visit to the Brickstore Museum. Drive north along Route 1 from Portsmouth toward Portland until you see a traffic light by Kennebunk's First Unitarian Church.

By the way, where most church billboards attract the attention only of the faithful, this Unitarian Church billboard can rightfully claim to be more widely read. Sitting at a red light, travelers of a recent month saw, "The

baked bread tastes like cotton wool, doesn't it?"

"There's quite a fashion for rye loaves these days and for granary bread, which is made from a mixture of meals," she explained. "But we sell assorted white breads all the time. The old-fashioned cottage loaf, a round loaf with a smaller round baked on top, and the four-cornered Coburg loaf are always popular."

This is G. A. Beaton, Ltd., a cornet shop that has been a bakehouse for over a hundred years and is permanently packed with customers standing in line for its delicious homemade bread and cakes.

The present owners are the Beaton sisters, who inherited it from their father who took it over in 1913. Miss Margaret Beaton, a soft-voiced, gray-haired woman, is on duty every day in the busy little shop, and the work load was shared until recently by her sister, Miss Jessie Beaton, now 94.

"Our father was a baker and we helped him in the shop," Miss Margaret Beaton relates. "My sister used to do hot-pot work, potato and griddle scones, that sort of thing. We haven't modernized the old Victorian brick ovens which stretch halfway under King's Road; they're working well, so why change them? Of course they're gas-fired now, whereas they used to be coal-fired. Bread baked in a brick oven is much the best, and bread not baked in a tin is much nicer than tinned bread," she said.

"It used to be so lovely, but it started changing soon after the war," Miss Beaton remembers. One of her regular customers in the 1950s was Mary Quant, who lived a few yards from the shop. "She was just a funny little thing. You'd never have thought she was so talented."

In spite of many take-over offers for their desirable corner shop, the Beaton sisters are sitting tight. All around them is the aftermath of the Swinging '60s, one trendy boutique after another replacing all the former small businesses such as florists and greengrocers.

"We won't sell. It's our living," says Miss Beaton firmly. "And when we retire, our nephew Edward Beaton will carry on."

In spite of the abundance of supermarkets where plant-baked bread is on sale at lower prices than privately baked bread, bakeries such as A. G. Beaton, Ltd., are on the increase in Britain, in the opinion of Brian Emerton, a man well placed to judge the trend. He is sales director of G. R. Wright, Ltd., a flour miller who supplies a number of the small, privately owned bakeries.

"Plant bakeries can make bread more cheaply than the small baker, but today any price advantage is lost in the cost of distribution. The small man bakes and sells on his own premises, gets more money for his bread, and takes proportionately more money in a small shop."

Small bakers tend to thrive in densely populated areas. There are quite a number in the London area, including the Mayfair Bakery on Curzon Street in the heart of Mayfair which serves 7,000 customers a week. They have almost disappeared from rural areas, however.

Getting staff is the main problem as higher wages can be earned in factories and the day and night shifts are not popular. But Brian Emerton finds this is becoming less of a deterrent. "Many of them do have stable staff. They treat them well and they stay. They don't have to work the very, very long hours they used to. Not many do more than eight hours a day."

Membership of the National Association of Master Bakers in England and Wales, which is made up of small bakers with their own businesses, numbers 5,000 a figure that has remained stable for the past three years. It now appears likely that it may take an upward turn in the future.

Old bakery thrives amidst trendy King's Road boutiques

By Ann Ryan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Visitors to London who take a walk down King's Road, Chelsea's main thoroughfare, are amazed to find the smell of freshly baked bread wafting from the doorway of one of the small shops tucked between trendy boutiques.

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In spite of many take-over offers for their desirable corner shop, the Beaton sisters are sitting tight. All around them is the aftermath of the Swinging '60s, one trendy boutique after another replacing all the former small businesses such as florists and greengrocers.

"Up to about 15 years ago their numbers were declining, but at that time the situation began to stabilize. Main reason was that they started to make sufficient money once more to reward them adequately for their effort and worry," he said.

"The price of bread was government controlled for a long time after the war, then

Meet the Dutch in person on Market Day

Many come in traditional dress, and you'll hear the clop of clogs

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Middelburg, Holland

Here, every Thursday on market day, is where you meet the Dutch in person. People stream into the square opposite the town hall from neighboring villages to shop and to chat.

As you drive along, it appears that the Dutch have been here for centuries. The buildings are tall, thin, with large picture windows which succeed in bringing the outdoors indoors. Each window is attractively decorated with lace curtains swept back to display an array of flowers.

From Delft the road continues across several bridges to Middelburg, where there are about 1,100 buildings, large and small, which are regarded as monuments. Middelburg, along with Amsterdam and Orval, in the province of Zeeland, has been designated by the government as a "pilot town" or, as we would call them, "model town." The village's outstanding building is the reconstructed gothic town hall. The original building was destroyed in World War II.

Along the route lie rich farmlands, grazed by plump sheep and cattle. At intervals, posing with arms at rest for that inevitable photograph, are windmills, each one a historic monument. In the 17th century there were

thousands of these mills. They were used to grind grain and pump water from the land to keep it fertile for planting. Pumping is done by motors now, thus making the mill obsolete. There are approximately 1,000 left; thousands of guilders have been spent by the government in restoring many of them.

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The return trip to Amsterdam can easily be made in a day, even if you stop at Rotterdam, Holland's business port. Each town and village passed through on route has cozy restaurants.

Another worthwhile side trip from Amsterdam is the village of Orval, Holland's third "pilot town." It is being restored in its entirety according to the oldest known cadastral map, one from 1830. This showed 17 farmhouses with outbuildings. Eight of these still remain. The farmer and his family and hired hands had their living quarters in the barn along with the cattle — heat from the animals was all that kept the place warm in the winter.

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Tauk Tours arrive every day in the fall, staying overnight to supply time for both viewing and buying. (Any travel agent could put you in touch with this excellent company, specializing in bus tours.) So many shops have started to open early for a long season that soon there may be a series of spring tours as well.

Many travelers have come to know Kennebunkport over the years, attracted by its artists and its guest facilities. Galleries thrive along the famous Ocean Avenue Drive, beginning at the square. Art schools and guest houses, farther down, are as seasonal as the hotels, but what better time than now to scout your base of summer action?

Anytime, you can stay at the Village Cove, just above the coastline, or at Sea Spray, along Kennebunk Beach, to the south and famous for its steak and lobster.

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Nursery for a baby rhino

By Paul Toulmin-Rothe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The latest arrival at the animal orphanage in Nairobi National Park has only been there three weeks, but he is already a favorite with curator Sam Ng'ethe and the orphanage staff. He is Kloko, a baby black rhinoceros from Amboseli National Park. Although raising such a young animal is always a problem, Mr. Ng'ethe is confident that Kloko can survive to be released back to the wild.

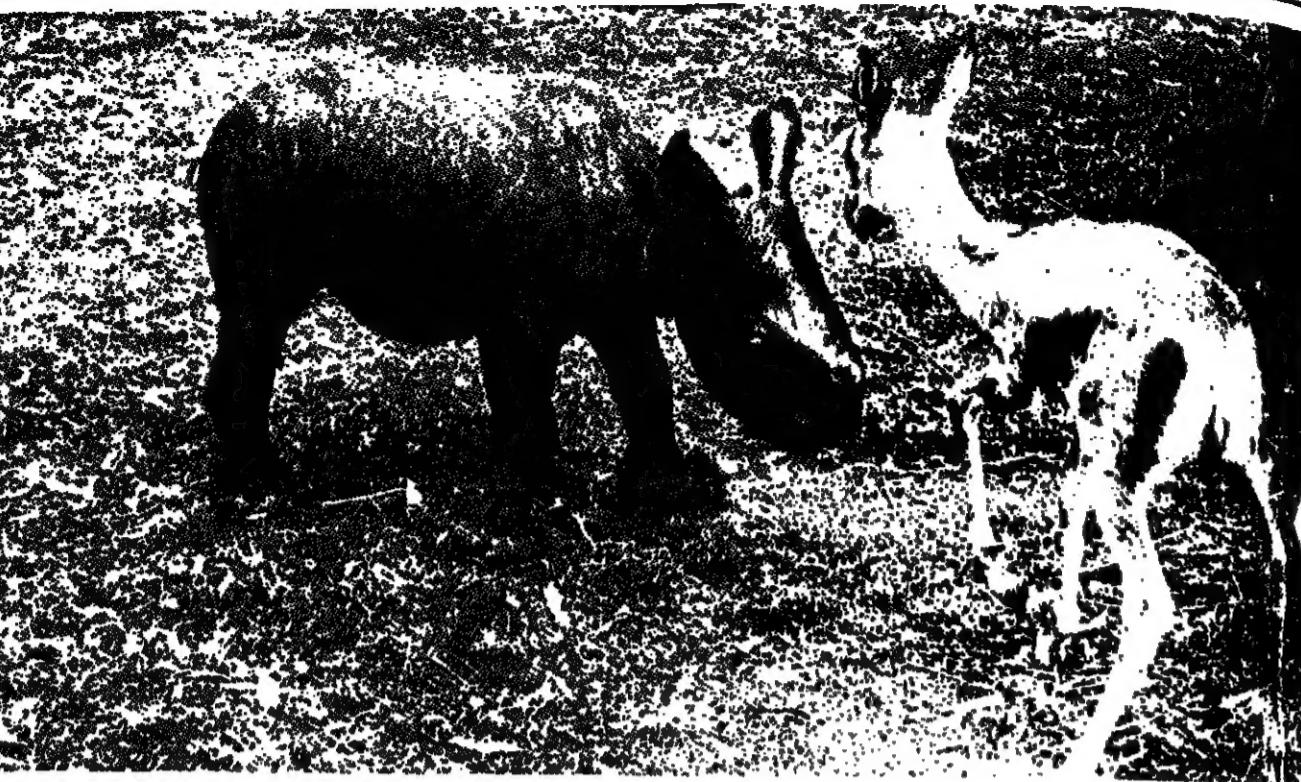
The rhino was only two or three days old when he was found by Mr. Kloko, the warden of Amboseli, after whom he has been named. No one is sure how he got separated from his mother — though it is feared that she was probably killed by poachers.

Mr. Kloko fed the baby for a couple of days — and then radioed Sam Ng'ethe to come to take him to the orphanage where there are proper facilities and a staff experienced in the difficult task of looking after very young animals.

There was one condition, though: Mr. Ng'ethe had to agree that when Kloko is old enough, in about two years, he will rejoin Amboseli's black rhino herd, for which the park is so famous.

Mr. Ng'ethe's first job was to find the right formula for Kloko's bottle. But because he has raised several other young things at the orphanage, a formula which had been successful before he was already available.

Kloko took to it at once, and now eagerly sucks at several pint bottles of it every day. He



Kloko with Jumapilli, a young gazelle

will be bottle-fed for about six months, and then Sam Ng'ethe will gradually introduce him to such solid foods as porridge, which gradually will be made thicker and less milky. In a few months, he will start to eat fruits, and then to pick out for himself the juicy leaves and herbs which are the natural food of the black rhinoceros.

At night, Kloko sleeps in a smooth concrete enclosure filled with soft straw. To compensate for the natural warmth he should have been getting from his mother, there is an infrared lamp shining on him all night. And to provide him with company, Jumapilli, the half-grown Grant's gazelle, is always with him.

Jumapilli is also an orphan; she was found abandoned by her mother when she was about a week old.

In the daytime, Kloko comes out of his

concrete enclosure to be fed and to get exercise. He weighs only about 70 pounds now, but when he is fully grown he will weigh nearly two tons, and he will need strong muscles to support such weight.

Already he has started to show signs of the aggressiveness which makes an adult black rhinoceros dangerous — and sometimes when Sam Ng'ethe is giving him his bottle or rubbing coconut oil into his skin to keep it supple, he will stamp on the ground, kick up the dust behind him, even make an attempt to charge. It is comical from a 70-pound baby, but it won't be in a year or two.

Usually, however, Kloko is good tempered. He spends most of the day quietly playing with Jumapilli and with a gray cat which has attached itself to the orphanage. He is pretty lethargic most of the time — except at mealtimes,

when he follows the men with tenaciously until every last drop is gone.

Says Mr. Ng'ethe: "The one guard against Kloko getting too much freedom again in the wild — and fond of human beings, he'll do what follows them around; he would chase panthers without fear. We watch the other wild rhinos . . . and their wild rhino is quite aggressive & dangerous. It would be wrong to turn 'pet' into Amboise."

But Kloko is growing bigger and more able to look after himself. Thanks to Sam Ng'ethe and the animal orphanage, he will be no wild when he gets there.

Tubby

By Marie Stuckey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Las Cruces, New Mexico

Great men in science supposedly relax with chess and the violin, know the correct Parisian restaurant for dining with Nobel Prize judges, are doctoral degree products of the Harvards and Oxfords of the world, and make many discoveries.

Clyde Tombaugh plays checkers and pearly golf. He gives speeches "as far away as his parents' farms in Illinois and Kansas. His only hobbies were sports and amateur astronomy, the latter introduced into his life at the age of 12 by means of a Sears, Roebuck telescope. There was no money for college "because of low wheat prices."

Yet 45 years ago, Professor Tombaugh and his co-workers announced a discovery that only two other men have matched in recorded history: the planet Pluto. "It was the first time the public heard of a new planet," he says. "It was the first time the public heard of a new planet."

Mr. Tombaugh's planet was Pluto, the most distant and still the least-known planet in the solar system.

Today, Mr. Tombaugh still glides across high catwalks of telescopes with the grace of a high-wire artist. Telescopes, rather than astronomy itself, are his life. Only now is he getting around to writing his own version of the discovery, "which I remember as if it were yesterday."

All his early life was spent on his German-descended parents' farms in Illinois and Kansas. His only hobbies were sports and amateur astronomy, the latter introduced into his life at the age of 12 by means of a Sears, Roebuck telescope. There was no money for college "because of low wheat prices."

By his early 20s, he had assembled an advanced nine-inch instrument and was sending sketches of the planets he had observed to what was then the nation's only planetary observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

A generation before, Percival Lowell, for whom the observatory is named, theorized that an unknown "Planet X" was disturbing the orbit of Neptune. But finding a competent observer to search for it was difficult, mainly because stellar astronomy and cosmology had seized the imagination of most astronomers. Also, Lowell's theory was not taken seriously, since the common scientific view was that all the planets had been discovered.

His "interests and abilities" are piled up in his home telescope-mirror room and his backyard in Los Cruces, two homemade telescopes stand. One, supported by a 40-foot frame, is a small car-like instrument on an old cream separator, supported by a 1012 Biick.

He quickly recognized a key problem in the search: a single telescope photo might show a million dots, most of them stars exhibiting no motion over spans of a few days. Milky way

The man who discovered Pluto

By Marie Stuckey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Las Cruces, New Mexico

moving dots — asteroids — had complicated the search, because a lot of them appeared to be like planets.

Mr. Tombaugh elected to make do.

Slow-moving dot confronts slow-moving dot.

"That's it," he said. Low, slow, checking, he calmly told Lowell.

"I've found your Planet X."

After the discovery of Pluto, he theorized that the solar system might yet other planets. But a further 15 years of observing produced nothing but a dark orbit.

Only after Mr. Tombaugh gained national fame did he get his opportunity to college. His major reward was admission to the University of Kansas.

And since then Mr. Tombaugh has kept him in the small town of the world's major observatories. Harvard and Cal Tech never offered him a job, which was just as well, he said. "My interests and abilities are not consistent with theirs."

His "interests and abilities" are piled up in his home telescope-mirror room and his backyard in Los Cruces, two homemade telescopes stand. One, supported by a 40-foot frame, is a small car-like instrument on an old cream separator, supported by a 1012 Biick.

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By Guernsey Le Peley

By Guernsey Le Peley

WELL THERE'S A BRIGHT SIDE TO EVERYTHING

IT'S EASIER TO LOSE STREAKS

BY GUERNSEY LE PELEY

French/German

Portugal: what U.S. must do

By Douglas L. Wheeler

After the recent elections in Portugal, the first relatively free elections in Portuguese history, United States policymakers should acknowledge three basic facts: the Armed Forces Movement will retain much of the political power for the foreseeable future; the country is experiencing the first profound revolution in its history; and the economy is in a perilous condition.

If the U.S. ignores these fundamentals, it will build a false and tense relationship with Portugal. The officers who dominate the government are the ones with whom America will have to deal and, despite some excesses and some justified criticism from conservative sectors, the former 48-year-old dictatorship helped to create the conditions out of which this revolution came.

The history and culture which produced these hard-working and serious officers must be understood. Even if the Communist Party (and perhaps the Soviet Union) continue to "use" the AFM to achieve power and perhaps a dictatorship of the proletariat, the success of

such a strategy is by no means certain. More important is a venerable tradition of military intervention in Portuguese affairs and a common belief that the armed forces are the repository of national independence, sovereignty, and honor.

The officers' intention is to build a native socialism but, equally important, true national independence. They desire real economic independence from those forces which, despite their contributions to development, dominated and even imprisoned the country: large international corporations, national monopolies owned by a handful of Portuguese families, and the narrow interests of some Western powers. Even the goal of economic independence is being pursued modestly and gradually. The nationalization program does not involve foreign enterprises and the government is encouraging foreign tourism and investment.

A little over a year after the 1974 coup Portugal's economy is in a deposing state. At least four immediate needs can be identified: economic, not military, aid; fundamental aid,

not frills; aid for rural areas, where much of the poverty is concentrated; aid which is tailored to the needs of the Portuguese, not to erroneous assumptions of remote foreign aid officials.

The U.S. must ask itself: what are we of the Portuguese people? If the country now import food, agriculture requires revamping. Such basic things as farm equipment, irrigation, electricity, agrarian reform, and agricultural education are desperately needed. New and improved housing projects in the cities must be extended to the areas along with health care and welfare.

In education Portugal requires educational revolution: more schools and teacher retraining, reforms, books and periodicals, repair equipment, sports facilities, ships for students.

With these needs in mind, we fashion a new policy toward Portugal founded on the rock of human interest: human rights. I believe it will find Portuguese receptive to such a policy.

Mr. Wheeler teaches modern History at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, and is a frequent visitor to Portugal.

Portugal : ce que les Etats-Unis doivent faire

par Douglas L. Wheeler

Après les récentes élections au Portugal, les premières élections relativement libres dans l'histoire portugaise, les politiciens des Etats-Unis devraient reconnaître trois faits fondamentaux : le mouvement des forces armées détiendra une bonne partie du pouvoir politique dans un avenir prévisible ; le pays est en train de vivre la première révolution profonde de son histoire ; l'économie est dans une situation dangereuse.

Si les Etats-Unis ignorent ces éléments de base, leurs rapports avec le Portugal seront mal fondés et tendus. Les officiers qui dominent au gouvernement sont ceux avec lesquels l'Amérique devra traiter et, en dépit de certains excès et certaines critiques justifiées des rangs conservateurs, la dictature précédente vieillie de 48 ans favorise la création des conditions qui donnent naissance à cette révolution.

Il faut comprendre l'histoire et la culture qui donnent naissance à ces officiers laborieux et sérieux. Même si le parti communiste (et peut-être l'Union soviétique) continuent à utiliser le mouvement des forces armées pour réaliser la force et peut-être une indépendance économique est poursuivie modestement et graduellement. Le programme de nationalisation ne comprend pas les entreprises étrangères et le gouvernement encourage le tourisme et les investissements étrangers.

Un peu plus d'une année après le coup de 1974, l'économie portugaise se trouve dans une phase dépressive.

Quatre besoins immédiats pour le moins peuvent être déterminés : aide économique et non militaire ; aide portant sur des objets de nécessité absolue et non pas sur des éléments superflus ; aide aux régions agricoles, où se concentrent 75 % de la population.

En ce moment de crise, le Portugal doit importer environ la moitié de ses vivres et la plus grande partie des médicaments dont il a besoin. L'indépendance est évidemment à l'ordre du jour et les leaders portugais seraient sensibles à toute aide étrangère qui aurait été soigneusement déterminée et planifiée avec l'accord et le concours de consuls portugais. Peu de leaders portugais s'illusionnent sur les difficultés qu'offre

la création de l'indépendance économique de leur pays.

Il faut que les Etats-Unis se posent cette question : Quels sont les besoins du Portugal ? Si le pays doit faire actuellement des vivres, il y a lieu de restructurer l'agriculture, tels éléments de base, tels que l'irrigation, l'irrigation, l'électricité, la réforme agraire et la formation des écoles sont d'une nécessité aiguë. Il étende également aux régions rurales les nouveaux programmes sociaux de construction de logements pour les villes, ainsi que l'assistance médicale et sociale.

En matière d'instruction, le Portugal a besoin d'une autre révolution : aide à l'école et à l'enseignement ; des programmes d'étude, livres périodiques, équipement de laboratoires, institutions sportives, bourses d'étudiants.

En ce moment de crise, le Portugal doit importer environ la moitié de ses vivres et la plus grande partie des médicaments dont il a besoin. L'indépendance est évidemment à l'ordre du jour et les droits humains. Je crois que nous trouverons de nombreux Portugais qui sont déterminés et planifiés avec l'accord et le concours de consuls portugais. Peu de leaders portugais s'illusionnent sur les difficultés qu'offre

Portugal und die Aufgabe der Vereinigten Staaten

Von Douglas L. Wheeler

Nach den jüngsten Wahlen in Portugal, den ersten verhältnismäßig freien Wahlen in der Geschichte Portugals, sollten die Politiker der Vereinigten Staaten drei grundlegende Tatsachen anerkennen: Die „Bewegung der Streitkräfte“ wird die absehbare Zeit ihre politische Macht großzügig beibehalten; das Land erlebt zum erstmalen in seiner Geschichte eine tiefgründende Revolution.

Die Offiziere beobachten, einen für ihr Land natürlichen Sozialismus aufzubauen und, was ebenso wichtig ist, wahre nationale Unabhängigkeit. Sie streben nach echter wirtschaftlicher Unabhängigkeit.

Wenige USA dieser grundlegenden Tatsachen keine Beachtung schenken, wird es zu falschen und gespannten Beziehungen mit Portugal kommen. Amerika wird mit den Offizieren verbündet müssen, die heute herrschen, und wenn es auch einige Ausschreitungen und teilweise berechtigte Kritik seitens konservativer Gruppen gibt, so trug doch die 48jährige Diktatur dazu bei, die Zustände zu schaffen, die zu dieser Revolution führten.

Man muss die Geschichte und Kultur verstehen, die diese schwer arbeitenden und ernsten Offiziere hervorbrachte.

Die wirtschaftliche Lage in Portugal sieht nun, knapp ein Jahr nach dem Coup von 1974, recht niedrigeckend aus. Mindestens vier augenfällige Bedürfnisse sind klar zu erkennen: Wirtschaftshilfe, nicht Militärhilfe, Hilfe in Form lebensnotwendiger, nicht unütziger Dinge; Hilfe für ländliche

Gebiete, wo die Armut besonders vorherrscht; Hilfe, die auf die Bedürfnisse der Portugiesen zugeschnitten ist und nicht auf den falschen Vorstellungen der Beamten eines Referats für Auslandsberichter, die sich weit vom Schuh befinden.

Höhere portugiesische Beamte, die kürzlich die Vereinigten Staaten besuchten, waren betrübt über das, was sie als Mangel an Verständnis oder Miteinfühlung sahen.

Um die Beziehungen auszubauen, das Land zu unterstützen, und sogar festzustellen, die großen internationalen Unternehmen, die nationalen Monopole, die im Besitz einer Handvoll portugiesischer Familien sind, und die engsten Interessen einiger westlicher Mächte. Selbst das Ziel wirtschaftlicher Unabhängigkeit wird nur in beschleunigtem Maße und langsam angestrebt. Das Programm der Verstaatlichung schließt nicht die ausländischen Unternehmen ein, und die Regierung fördert den Fremdenverkehr und begrüßt ausländische Investitionen.

Die wirtschaftliche Lage in Portugal sieht nun, knapp ein Jahr nach dem Coup von 1974, recht niedrigeckend aus. Mindestens vier augenfällige Bedürfnisse sind klar zu erkennen: Wirtschaftshilfe, nicht Militärhilfe, Hilfe in Form lebensnotwendiger, nicht unütziger Dinge; Hilfe für ländliche

schweren, ihrem Leben nachhaltigster Unabhängigkeit zu bringen.

Die USA müssen die portugiesische Entwicklung brauchen die portugiesische Entwicklung. Wenn das Land jetzt Neuanfang einführen muss, so sollte die Landschaft neu belebt werden. Sich entsprechende Dinge wie Industriemaschinen, Elektrizität, Agrarreformen und wirtschaftliche Ausbildung sind nötig. Die neuen Anlagen müssen auch auf die ländlichen Gebiete und Fischergemeinden ausgedehnt werden, ebenso auf Gesundheits- und Fürsorgewesen.

Was das Schulwesen betrifft, braucht Portugal eine weitere Neugestaltung: mehr Schulen und Lehrer, Neugestaltung des Lehrstoffes und Zeitschriften, Ausstattung von Laboratorien, Sporthallen und Sportstätten für Studenten.

In Anbetracht dieser Bedürfnisse können die USA eine neue Linie in Portugal nahezu die Hälfte seiner Nahrungsmittel und den größten Teil seiner Medikamente importieren. Selbständigkeit steht jedoch augenblicklich auf der Tagesordnung, und die portugiesische Regierung würde „Auslandshilfe“ gern entgegennehmen, wenn sie sorgfältig durchgeführt und mit Rücksicht auf portugiesische Vorschläge geplant wird. Wenige der portugiesischen Staatsbeamten machen sich Illusionen darüber,

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de cet article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur la page The Home Forum [June translation française est publiée chaque semaine]

Le ciel et la santé

La santé est le don permanent de Dieu à Son image et à Sa ressemblance spirituelle, l'homme. Un homme mort n'est pas l'homme véritable créé par Dieu mais une fausse croyance au sujet de l'homme. Le Père de tous, étant parfait, ne crée pas d'enfants imparfaits. Et parce qu'il est Esprit divin, Son rejeton doit être spirituel, non matériel.

Toute impulsion divine que nous recevons et à laquelle nous obéissons, toute lueur de joie qui a vu le jour en nous parce que nous sommes conscient de la présence de Dieu, toute expression de l'amour de Dieu, toute expression de Sa sagesse et de Sa bonté, détachée de son moi-même, améliorera la qualité de notre existence. Cela équivaut à rejeter des conceptions erronées de la vie, conceptions humaines basées sur la matière et à accepter la vérité spirituelle.

Quand Jésus regardait un lépreux ou un infirme, il voyait au-delà de l'illusion de la chair jusqu'à l'identité spirituelle, véritable de l'homme en tant que ressemblance parfaite de Dieu. L'homme est en bonne santé parce que Dieu maintient Sa création et tout ce qu'elle inclut en parfaite harmonie. La maladie n'a pas de place dans la perfection. Et où trouvons-nous la perfection ? Christ Jésus a dit : « Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous. »

Le royaume de Dieu est dans une certaine mesure, à devenir conscient de ce qui est céleste, améliorer notre santé, car notre corps manifeste ce qui est dans notre propre pensée. Quand nous permettons à Dieu d'avoir une plus grande place dans notre pensée et que nos mobiles sont plus empreints d'amour véritable, nous acceptons enfin l'Entendement du Christ avec son effet guérissant. Dans la mesure où nous faisons cela, le royaume céleste habite notre propre conscience et la prière nous aide à reconnaître ce fait.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Le ciel n'est pas une localité, mais un état divin de l'Entendement dans lequel toutes les manifestations de l'Entendement sont harmonieuses et immortelles, parce que le péché n'est pas là et que l'homme est révélé comme n'ayant pas de justice qui lui soit propre, mais possédant l'Esprit du Seigneur »

Dans l'illusion humaine que nous sommes limités par le temps et la matière, notre guérison semble parfois dépendre des œuvres. Mais il n'est rien, ainsi que nous pouvons le prouver, qui nous-mêmes en trouvant le royaume de Dieu, la conscience de notre unité véritable, inseparable du Père.

¹Luc 17:21 (version synodale); ²Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Ecclises, p. 291; ³Unité du Bien, p. 37.

*Christian Science : prononcer "christian science".

La traduction française du livre intitulé de la Science Chrétienne, & Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Ecclises, de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Chambre des Communes, à Londres, ou chez Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christianischen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schluß zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite abgedruckt. Das Buch kann im Ladengeschäft der Christianischen Wissenschaft, Berlin, gekauft werden, oder bei Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

Autranti über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache ist auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels [Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Der Himmel und die Gesundheit

Gott hat Seinem geistigen Bild und Gleichnis, dem Menschen, bleibende Gesundheit geschenkt. Ein sterblicher Mensch ist nicht der wahre, von Gott geschaffene Mensch, sondern eine falsche Annahme über den Menschen. Da der Vater aller vollkommen ist, erschafft Er keine unvollkommen Kinder. Und da Er göttlicher Geist ist, muß Sein Sprößling geistig sein, nicht materiell.

Jede göttliche Eingabe, die wir empfangen und befolgen, jedes Aufleuchten der Freude, das in uns durch das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes hervorgerufen wird, jeder selbstlose Ausdruck Seiner Weisheit und Güte wird unser Dasein verbessern. Wir geben die menschlichen, auf die Materie gründenden falschen Vorstellungen vom Leben auf und machen uns die geistige Wahrheit zu eigen.

Wenn wir auf Gottes weise Führung lauschen, beginnen wir einige der menschlichen Eigenschaften wahrzunehmen, die tatsächlich unserer wirklichen Selbst ausmachen. Es ist so, als ob wir ein Erbe antreten, das uns schon immer gehörte, das wir aber in der menschlichen Erfahrung nie beansprucht haben.

Jede göttliche Eingabe, die wir empfangen und befolgen, jedes Aufleuchten der Freude, das in uns durch das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes hervorgerufen wird, jeder selbstlose Ausdruck Seiner Weisheit und Güte wird unser Dasein verbessern. Wir geben die menschlichen, auf die Materie gründenden falschen Vorstellungen vom Leben auf und machen uns die geistige Wahrheit zu eigen.

Anstatt um unsere Gesundheit besorgt zu sein, auf das Physische beschränkt uns die Freude, das in uns durch das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes hervorgerufen wird, jeder selbstlose Ausdruck Seiner Weisheit und Güte wird unser Dasein verbessern. Wir geben die menschlichen Eigenschaften, die wir tatsächlich haben, auf und machen uns die geistige Wahrheit mit dem göttlichen Vater.

In der an Zeit und Materie gebundenen menschlichen Illusion des Seins scheint unsere Heilung menschlich von beider Abhängig zu sein. Aber dem Maße, wie wir für uns selbst motiviert werden, machen wir uns tatsächlich das Gemüt Christi mit seiner heilenden Harmonie verleihenden Macht zu eigen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Da Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, kann uns keine Zeitgrenze von Ihm und dem Himmel Seiner Gegenwart trennen.“

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Der Himmel ist keine Örtlichkeit, sondern ein göttlicher Zustand des Gemüts, in dem alle Offenbarungen des Gemüts harmonisch und unsterblich sind; denn es gibt dort keine Sünde, und es erweist sich, daß der Mensch keine eigene Gerechtigkeit hat, sondern daß er, des Herrn Sinn besitzt, wie die Bibel sagt.“

Das Bewußtsein von Gott, dem Guten — das ist der Himmel invioländig in uns. Es schließt unsere vollkommen geistige Identität ein, den Menschen, der jeder von uns in Wirklichkeit ist. Dieser Mensch ist stundlos, fruchtlos, tödlich und von Liebe zu allen erfüllt. Dies ist das wirkliche Selbst, das wir in unserem täglichen Leben zum Ausdruck bringen müssen, und jeder von uns ist dazu fähig.



Early summer on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

By Gordon H. Divorce, chief photographer.

The Home Forum

Monday, June 9, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, June 9, 1975



Old Coventry Cathedral

Interrupted walls.
Vault of snow and iron moon.
Topestries of moss.
Coventry's fewer upraised gargoyle
Still complete the theme,
Her nearby reigning neighbor on
challenge.
Half ghost, half edifice,
This church remains;
Now birds descend in her spolia.

David Andrus

Pictures taken from "Cathedrals of France" by Auguste Rodin, translated by Elisabeth Chase Geissbuhler, Beacon Press

Drawings of Dijon Cathedral by Auguste Rodin

Well guarded secret

and I sapled by a cross section
what merely thoughtful fail to find:

a gathering
beside the well guarded common ground?
A woman veiled in a grain of hope saw
what most busy people daydream about
water flowing with milk and kindness

furthered by a lifetime.
The calm gaze of a shepherd

leaves no pebble without a white cap.
An ocean of wit:

turned a single grain into a harvest
and a furrowed brow.

James Conway Westenhaver

und
Selbs
(und
weiter
krifte
und viele
riats her
einer sole



Pictures by courtesy of Elisabeth Chase Geissbuhler
Drawings of Nantes Cathedral by Auguste Rodin

The Monitor's religious article

Heaven and health

Health is the permanent gift of God to His spiritual image and likeness, man. A mortal man is not the true man of God's creating but is a false belief about man. The Father of all, being perfect, does not create imperfect children. And because He is divine Spirit, His offspring must be spiritual, not material.

When Jesus looked at a leper or a cripple, he saw beyond the fleshly illusion to the true, spiritual selfhood of man as God's perfect likeness. Man is healthy because God maintains His creation and all it includes in perfect harmony. Sickness has no place in perfection. And where do we look for perfection? Christ Jesus said, "The kingdom of God is within you."

Instead of worrying about health, and emphasizing the physical and letting it dominate thought, we can entertain the thoughts — or spiritual facts — that heal. To the degree we do this, the heavenly kingdom is in our own consciousness and prayer helps us actually putting on the Mind of Christ with its healing, harmonizing power. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Because God is ever present, no boundary of time can separate us from Him and the heaven of His presence."⁴

In the human illusion of being bounded by time and matter, our healing sometimes seems to depend on both. But this is not so, as we can prove for ourselves by finding the kingdom of God, the consciousness of our true, inseparable unity with the Father.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."⁵

The consciousness of God, good — this is the heaven within us. It includes our perfect spiritual identity, the man each of us really is. This man is sinless, fearless, deathless, imbued with love for all. This is the real selfhood we must express in our daily lives, and each one of us is capable of doing it.

When we listen for God's wise guidance, we begin to perceive some of the spiritual qualities that actually make up our real selfhood. It is as though we take up an inheritance which has always been ours but has remained unclaimed in human experience.

Every divine prompting we receive and obey, every glow of joy born in us through consciousness of God's presence, every unselved expression of His wisdom and goodness, will improve the quality of our existence. It is a putting off of human, matter-based misconceptions about life, and a putting on of spiritual truth.

This process of becoming, in a measure, heavenly minded, improves our health, for our bodies manifest what is in our own thought. As we let more of God into our thought and more real love into our motives, we are actually putting on the Mind of Christ with its healing, harmonizing power. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Because God is ever present, no boundary of time can separate us from Him and the heaven of His presence."⁶

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⁴Luke 17:21; ⁵Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 291; ⁶Unity of Good, p. 37.

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BIBLE VERSE

Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart. And I will be found of you, saith the Lord. Jeremiah 29:13, 14

He will come

Will he come? He will come.
Never have I doubted it.
As though the snow would grow
And the sun gleams through the rain.

Will be come? He will come.
Light of his presence will dispel
The darkness that has been
And clouds disperse forever.

Will be come? He will come.
As the echo of a song
My song powers forth his voice
And my steps to rhythm walk.

Will he come? He will come.
So with his purest sight
The Dream which to me was lost
Is restored in morning light.

Wolf Pasmanik

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(Translated from the Yiddish by Eve Abrams)

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Sticky business

The Russians, according to a news bulletin, have succumbed to a Western folk habit: chewing gum. Indeed they are about to mass-produce their own. One only hopes they know what they are quite literally stepping into.

It is difficult to imagine anybody wanting to take credit for the invention of chewing gum. But, for the record, the Russians are about 106 years later than a restless-jawed fellow from Ohio, name of William Semple, who concocted the first stick of gum one not-so-memorable day back in 1869.

Presumably nobody said "What hath God wrought?" And maybe those in on the dawn of gum-chewing history said nothing at all, given the jaw-cementing qualities of even latter-day gum. But once a modern historian has split out his wad, two things can be said about gum. First of all, it sure beats chewing tobacco. And secondly — all rummaging Russians take note — gum has influenced American character.

Consider what is generally thought of as the

American face: long, lean, with whipcord muscles on the throat. This is the gum chewer's physiognomy just as surely as a barrel chest signifies a long-distance runner. The celebrated faces of Grant Wood's "American Gothic" are portraits of gum chewers. The peculiarly lugubrious staring expressions of the couple, it may be speculated, are not due to temperament or post-frontier hardships but to about 2½ sticks of Juicy Fruit hastily parked in an upper molar. Or worse,

As for the famous American reputation for being laconic, the world is fortunate to get "Nope" or "Yup" out of a man disentangling his tongue from the diabolically ingenious trap of chicle and resin.

Chewing gum, Russians, is not as easy as it looks. There are styles to choose from, techniques to learn. Is one to become an introspective, even moody Rotary Chewer, worrying one's cud in little circles?

But perhaps you are a purposeful person. Then you will become an Up-and-Down Chewer who chews to a marching drum, overcoming obstacles on each gum-crushing downbeat.

On the other hand, if you are a friendly, gregarious sort, you will probably turn into a Gum Snapper, sending out these little smacking signals of fellowship to other gum-chewers.

Gum-chewing, the Russians must also be aware, produces its syndromes of bourgeois overachievement. Certain goal-setting competitors stuff stick after stick into their mouths in vulgar delusions of quantitative

success. The record, though not listed in the Guinness Book of Records, is said to be five packs of Beemers Pepsi. Then there are those exhibitionists of gum-chewing — the bubble blowers.

At this point, the Russians should recognize the hierarchy among gum-chewers. Bubble gum-blows come at the bottom. They are presumed to be children under 12 or second-rate athletes. The mothers are still alive today used to refer to all gum-chewers as "plebeians." But they reserved their special term for bubble blowers.

A final word on economics. The Kremlin may inform itself on the effects of gum-inflation, which no amount of jaw-honing will work. A journalistic study indicates that, though gum balls have, at a penny for 35 years, their diameter has shrunk seven-eighths to one-half of an inch. Once, in inflation days, there were 190 balls to a pound. Now there are 110.

Manufacturers insist that gum balls are less because the sugar has also dropped (about 1 percent), producing — don't you see? — a kind of sugar gum. They are less convincing when they argue the new hollow centers: "The trapped air keeps it fresh and aerated."

Ah, they don't make even gum the way they used. But welcome aboard, Russian comrades, to the world of the perpetual munch. Double your pleasure, double your fun — if you believe. And when you sit down in movie theater or a restaurant and, later, can't get, don't say we didn't warn you.

By Francis Renny

Belgrade

Sitting in the lounge of a Belgrade hotel the other night, surrounded by visiting delegations from Romania, Ghana and Jordan, this reporter made a rough analysis of the TV newscast rolling past on the set in the corner. Of eight items six featured — guess who? — Josip Broz Tito. The score was slightly above par for the course, on account of its being Tito's 53rd birthday in a few days' time. Even so a casual observer could have been forgiven for thinking he was in one of the more old-fashioned monarchies.

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By Les Aspin

The Department of Defense claims that it desperately needs the new nuclear missile Trident submarine to perpetuate the balance of terror that has deterred war between the United States and Soviet Union for the past 30 years.

But the Pentagon's program to build 10 new highly sophisticated Trident submarines at a cost of \$16.1 billion is in deep trouble. Two major investigations by the General Accounting Office (GAO) have disclosed that the program to design a new 4,000-mile-range Trident missile has "major technical problems" and that the actual construction of the 10 ships will be delayed by as much as three years.

Not only are highly visible Navy shipbuilding programs like Trident in trouble but even a relatively obscure project such as the Navy's effort to build new high-speed hydrofoils is mired in difficulties. In fiscal year 1973 the Congress approved \$30 million to build two hydrofoils. But the Navy literally ran out of money after building only one of the two ships.

The Navy is now asking the Congress to bail out the program so that the second ship can be completed.

Across the board, the Navy's attempts to build new surface ships and submarines have

COMMENTARY

The triumph of Tito

their own liberation from the Nazis; and communist though he was, Tito refused to hand that liberty over to Moscow.

The problem then was, how to prevent Moscow exploiting old rivalries between Yugoslavia's different nations in order to put the country under the same yoke as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the rest. Tito did it with two devices: the first a federal constitution which insists upon the rights of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and the rest not to be made standardized Yugoslavs run from Belgrade; and the second, a unique kind of industrial democracy known as "self-management." The theory behind it is that the Russians aren't really communists at all — they are just state capitalists. It isn't communism to appropriate private bosses and then make everyone an employee of the state. You must give the workers control over their own work: the right to plan their own production, their own investment, even their own pay. And they must be able to hire and fire their own management.

It is all rather Utopian, and often it goes wrong. Some workers vote themselves more pay than they can afford; others over invest. Almost all of them complain about the endless meetings they have to attend. In fact the League of Communists manipulates them, and most workers' councils rely on the advice of their hired experts. But the system does give everyone a stake in the success or failure of the enterprise, which can be anything from a locomotive plant to a government propaganda office. Above all, it reinforces the Yugoslav pride in being a nation that once again is different from the rest. Moscow says it is all "anarcho-syndicalism" which is a terrible communist swear-word. But Belgrade says self-management is spreading, and detects signs of it in West Germany, Holland, Scandinavia and even Britain.

Will it all survive Tito? For a start, Tito is in far better health than Franco — at the same age. But most Yugoslavs, whatever they may think of one-party rule (and not all of them like it) will tell you that if the Russians are thinking of moving in the way they did in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, they had better remember what happened to the Nazis thirty years ago.

must start building more "austere" ships that are simpler and cheaper. Unless simpler designs are adopted immediately the ship-building budget, which has been slightly more than \$3 billion annually in the early '70s, will double or triple by the close of the decade.

The Navy should also resist the temptation of ship design changes which result in massive cost increases and lay the groundwork for shipbuilders to lodge claims — requests to cover alleged cost increases. Of course, the Navy must also be willing to hold its big contractors' feet to the fire and resist the demands for bailouts. The Navy has offered some resistance to Litton Industries but not enough to deter that conglomerate from demanding an extra \$500 million for 5 of the 35 ships under contract at Pascagoula.

Unless Navy management shapes up, the size of our Navy will continue to shrink or we may bankrupt our economy trying to build a 600-ship Navy (a goal set by the Navy and the House Armed Services Committee).

America needs a strong Navy, but we have sadly learned that our resources are limited and the Navy must make maximum use of each dollar appropriated for ships.

Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin is a member of the Armed Services Committee in the United States House of Representatives.



the virtual breakdown of the Navy's management system to procure ships. Privately senior Navy officials acknowledge that the problem is only going to get worse.

How did we get in such a fix?

First, the Navy is now relying on only three shipyards — Litton in Mississippi, Newport News in Virginia, and General Dynamics in Groton, Conn. — to build almost all of our front-line fighting ships. Newport News is the only shipyard that can build an aircraft carrier. It now seems certain that all the

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